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ABSTRACT

This teacher's manual is an annotated bibliography of basic and supplementary books in English on topics which can be used to form the basis of an interdisciplinary college introductory course on Latin America. Topics presented include: the land and the physical environment; the Indian heritage; history; the people; the social structure; politics and government; the economy; international relations; culture--literature and the arts; and ways of life--customs, education, and religion. For the most part the books cited were published in the 1960s and 1970s, are of a general nature, and are intended for those who know little or nothing of Latin America. Some of the books could be used in a high school area studies course. The manual concludes with notes on additional sources of information, including guides to films and audiovisual materials, and organizations. (Author/RM)

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INTRODUCTION TO LATIN AMERICA

MANUAL FOR AN INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE

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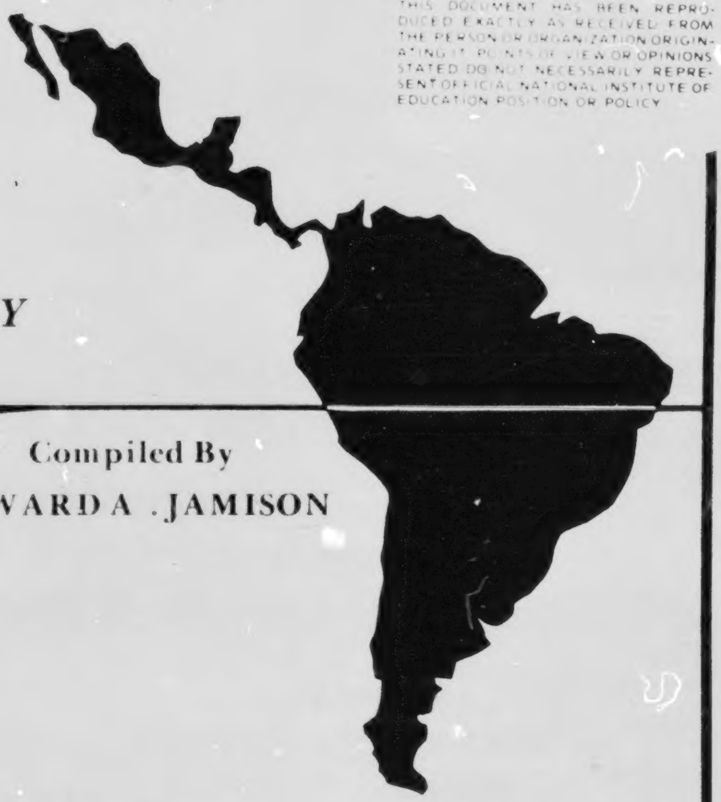

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UNIVERSITY OF
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INTRODUCTION TO LATIN AMERICA

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INTRODUCTION TO LATIN AMERICA

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PREFACE

The purpose of this Manual is to provide information on reading that would be relevant and useful in an introductory course on Latin America, a course which would expose the person taking it to the broadest possible range of subject matter needed to provide him with the basis for knowledge and understanding of the area and its peoples. The course would be given primarily for those who know little or nothing of Latin America--except for the all-to-frequent distortions of the news media--but who wish to know better its many and diverse aspects. It should also be interesting to people who have learned something about some parts of the region, even perhaps by living there for a time, but who wish to broaden their background knowledge of Latin America and the Latin Americans they have encountered.

Attributes that have seemed to me most likely to be helpful to the pursuit of such learning are the following: that the readings be general and at the same time meaningful enough to excite the curiosity of one approaching the study of Latin America for the first time; that the variety of fields of knowledge presented be as comprehensive as feasible for a one-semester course; that traditional disciplinary lines be as criss-crossed and mixed up as they are in real life; and that there be a determined effort to insure presentation of diverse points of view toward the subject matter, particularly in the political, social and economic areas.

The finished product of my research for this project, which was undertaken under a contract between the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire and the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, is a bibliography of selected readings for an introductory, interdisciplinary course. The suggested readings are annotated in such a way as to underscore their potential usefulness to one who is in the process of organizing such a course, or even considering the feasibility of such a venture. The objective is to suggest, in considerable variety, reading materials that could be assigned to introductory students for the comprehensive variety of topics with which, in my view, such an introductory course should be concerned.

I hope it will be useful in that way. I hope even more that it will encourage the organization and planning of such courses not only in colleges and universities but in communities, adult education centers--anywhere that there may exist a potential audience of persons who wish to learn more about Latin America.

My own experience at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire in planning an "Introduction to Latin America" course and directing it for almost three years was the inspiration for this project. That experience was particularly gratifying because it revealed the amount and intensity of student interest in Latin America that such a broad-gauged course could evoke. It also demonstrated, incidentally, what exciting results members of a university faculty from several different departments can achieve when they set their minds to cooperating in such a project. Students were not only encouraged to learn more about Latin America in the course; they were stimulated to a pursuit of that interest in other ways--by taking higher level courses in the respective disciplines that were touched upon, by an increased interest in the people of Latin American background in their own communities, by travelling to Latin America for study or pleasure, better able to see and understand what was going on about them.

Although the interdisciplinary approach at the introductory level seems to me worthwhile wherever incipient interest is found, the Manual is prepared primarily for an academic or other community where specialists may not be immediately available in all the disciplines touched upon. Obviously, one planning or directing such a course at a major university, with a Latin American Center and a full battery of Latin Americanists in most or all of the disciplines, will seek the advice of such colleagues on suitable reading materials, as on other matters. The results of my review of readings as set forth in this Manual would be of principal help where specialists do not abound and where the course organizer needs to supplement expertise immediately available from other sources.

There are only one or two books written on Latin America that are brief and comprehensive enough for the genuinely interdisciplinary course at the introductory level. (There are, of course, hundreds of anthologies that focus on one or more specific aspects of the Latin American scene.) In this Manual, I have endeavored to suggest suitable readings on the wide range of topics that seem to me essential to an understanding of the region and its people. I believe it may be found useful by any person who would like to help students of any age or institutional connection to begin to know Latin America better.

In compiling the suggested readings, I have made every effort to identify writers who have mastered the art of meaningful generalization and whose literary style lends distinction to their work. The former of these qualities is often difficult to find, since so much of modern scholarship aims at revealing more and more about less and less. The hesitation or unwillingness to generalize in a meaningful way also, of course, affects the quality of the writing. While admitting the indisputable necessity of intensive scholarly research, it still seems to me essential to a genuine understanding of any subject--in this case Latin America--to stand back and endeavor to summarize what may be of general significance in any given set of facts and figures. The search for such writing has by no means been generally successful, but it has been encouraging to discover so many authors who not only attempt to elicit the general meaning of the subject matter but do so with considerable grace and style.

The "Latin America" with which the Manual is concerned is that portion of the Western Hemisphere lying south of the U.S.A. in which the languages and institutions of Spain, Portugal and France once predominated and remain the major cultural and institutional influence. This includes, of course, countries with sizeable communities of Indians which have never been fully incorporated into the Latin institutions, languages and customs. It does not include the entities of the Caribbean region where British institutions and language prevailed and which have mostly now become independent states. Although many of the suggested readings are applicable to Puerto Rico--a "freely associated state" within the U.S.A.--there is no specific treatment of that island.

Nor have the distinguishing aspects of the separate countries been dealt with in any detail, although some of the readings are concerned only with Brazil, as the largest and most distinctive country of them all. This has meant, unfortunately, that the space and time available did not permit much attention, for example, to Haiti, with its French language and background, or to other countries, such as Cuba, Mexico, Bolivia and Peru, where social and political movements have produced, at least for a time, some rather profound variations from general trends.

The suggested readings are all in English, even though there are, of course, many suitable studies of all the topics in the languages of the area. It is unlikely that many North American students embarking on an introductory course about Latin America will have acquired Spanish or Portuguese adequate to read extensively in those languages. Furthermore, good and enlightening reading in English is available on all the topics included. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that many of those who enroll in such a course will either study Spanish or Portuguese at the same time or will be encouraged to do so by taking the course. Although some degree of appreciation can be gained by persons unfamiliar with the languages of the region, the difference between superficial acquaintance and genuine understanding is usually based upon a knowledge of the written and spoken language of the people being studied.

--- --- ---

A number of people and institutions have been helpful to me in the preparation of this Manual. At the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, my fellow faculty collaborators in International Studies 150--"Introduction to Latin America"--contributed many of the reading suggestions and ideas on how the course should be run. The help and enthusiasm of Mr. James Alexander, who worked closely with me in organizing the course and who also read and made suggestions on the completed draft of the Manual, were especially valuable. I am deeply grateful also to Dr. Walter Wussow for his careful review of the manuscript and his thoughtful comments and suggestions. The rapidly improving collection of works on Latin America in the William McIntyre Library of the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire provided the materials for my initial research. The university administration, especially Drs. John Morris and Frederick Haug, lent valued support in gaining acceptance of the "Introduction to Latin America" course and in keeping it going. Mr. Edmund Elworthy's help in preparation of the administrative papers necessary to the project proposal, and the revisions that became necessary, is greatly appreciated. The Center for Latin America at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, especially its Director at that time, Dr. Micheal Riley, was a valuable resource during preparation of the draft in its early stages.

Since moving to the Washington area, I have been able to take advantage of the library resources of American University, Georgetown University, the Department of State and, most valuable of all, the Library of Congress. Without the availability of the resources of the Library of Congress and the valued assistance of Mrs. Mary Kahler, Mr. Everett Larson and Mrs. Georgette Dorn of the Library's Latin American, Portuguese and Spanish Division, review of the sizeable number of books annotated in the Manual--and more not included--would have been impossible.

Mrs. Julia Petrov, Chief of the Research Program of the International Studies Branch, Office of Education, and Project Officer for this study has graciously provided sympathetic attention and valuable suggestions about the work and related administrative procedures during my visits to her office.

Finally, my thanks go to Richard and Cheryl Gunderson, who have labored hard and long in preparing typed copies of the various drafts of the Manual and the final product, have carried out helpful research on factual data, and have contributed to the improvement of my notions of style. Their assistance has been invaluable; any mistakes that remain are mine.

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INTRODUCTION TO LATIN AMERICA

MANUAL FOR AN INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE

TOPIC ONE

THE LAND AND THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The diverse aspects of the physical setting of Latin America have always been of intense interest to those who visited and studied the area, and the literature of both scientific investigation and travel is enormous. The wide range of subject matter deemed relevant to the study of their field by geographers who emphasize a "cultural" approach has at times made it difficult to find brief, well-written accounts dealing primarily with the physical setting of Latin America. Nevertheless, there are a number of concise, but comprehensive selections that provide impressive general descriptions of the area's mountains, river basins, vast plains, deserts, tropical forests, vegetation and profound climatic variations. Such readings are listed below, in an approximate order of their usefulness in an introductory course.

BASIC READING

Robinson, Harry, Latin America, a Geographical Survey (New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1967), Chapter 1, "The Physical Background", pp. 1-42.

An excellent, concise statement of the physical and environmental setting of Latin America by the head of the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, Oastler College of Education, England. The selection provides a skillful combination of both land and physical environmental elements in simple, straightforward language understandable to the student approaching Latin America for the first time. The edition cited here was published in the U.S.A. and is essentially the same as the third edition of the same author's Latin America, published in 1970 in London by Macdonald and Evans, Ltd.

Schurz, William Lytle, This New World, the Civilization of Latin America (New York, E.P. Dutton & Co., 1954), Chapter I, "The Environment", pp. 3-35.

William Lytle Schurz was one of this country's most ardent and effective interpreters of Latin America to North Americans. Although the volume cited appeared over twenty years ago, much of it remains eminently usable for the introductory course. It is the work of an outstanding scholar who clearly loved Latin America and was keenly sensitive to the interactions of the environmental elements and the people. Especially noteworthy, for example, are Schurz's comments on the relevance of the geographic surroundings of the homelands of the Iberian conquerors to those of the lands they encountered in the New World and his descriptions of the material and psychological consequences of unpredictable events, such as earthquakes and hurricanes, in many parts of Latin America.

Cole, J.P., Latin America, An Economic and Social Geography (Washington, Butterworths, 1965), Chapter 3, "Physical Background and Resources", pp. 27-60.

The book by Cole, a Nottingham University geographer, includes a wealth of factual data and interpretive material not only on Latin America as a whole, but on specific regions and countries. The section cited here is recommended because it summarizes most helpfully the basic facts on land structure, climate, soils, vegetation, minerals, altitude, water supply and other data on the physical environment. The book contains many excellent statistical tables and a number of interesting and unusual illustrations drawn by the author's father.

Shanahan, E.W., South America, An Economic and Regional Geography With An Historical Chapter (New York, E.P. Dutton and Co. Inc., 1963), Chapter 1, "The Physical Framework of the Continent", and Chapter 2, "General Climatic Conditions", pp. 1-35.

Although somewhat technical, the two chapters cited offer a concise, yet comprehensive summary of the essential physical factors in the Latin American setting.

Dorst, Jean, South America and Central America, a Natural History (New York, Random House, Planned and Printed by Chanticleer Press, 1967), Foreword and Introduction, "The Most Diverse Continent", pp. 6-10.

While the introductory comments in the Dorst volume are quite brief, they summarize well the essential physical attributes of Latin America and provide an outstanding introduction to a volume of magnificent pictures, maps and text devoted to demonstrating the remarkable contrasts that are to be found in the area. The reading also presents a tempting invitation to further pursuit of the author's more detailed and brilliantly illustrated descriptions of the principal regions of South and Central America. Dorst is head of the Department of Mammals and Birds in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris. The translation is by Mrs. Herma Briffault and Miss Susan Graffman.

James, Preston E., Latin America (New York, Odyssey Press, Fourth Edition, 1969), Chapter 1, "General Introduction", pp. 3-59.

A quite general, somewhat philosophical introduction to Latin American geography in its broader sense is presented by perhaps the best known North American geographer of the area. It is taken from what is also probably the most frequently used textbook on the subject. Under "Principal Characteristics" (pp. 23-43) James includes comments on the population, racial and cultural diversity, political and economic history, as well as upon the physical and basic environmental aspects. Although adequate, the selection is not as likely to attract the interest of the introductory student as some of the others included in this list.

Wolf, Eric R., Sons of the Shaking Earth (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, Phoenix Books Edition, 1962), Chapter I, "The Face of the Land", pp. 1-20.

In this delightful book the author concerns himself primarily with Mexico and Central America. Nevertheless, the indicated chapter is cited because its description of the varied physical configuration of the land is typical of so much of the Latin American landscape and because it is well written and vividly presented. It could usefully be combined with other selections in the list.

Blakemore, Harold and Smith, Clifford T., *Latin* America, Geographical Perspectives (London, Methuen and Co. Ltd, 1971, distributed in the U.S.A. by Barnes and Noble), Introductory and Concluding Chapters, pp. 1-17 and 567-579.

> Two excerpts from a recent, thoughtfully presented work by two British Latin Americanists, provide insights of value in the process of summarizing the subject. Special note should be taken of the section entitled "Unity and Diversity in Latin America", which includes the kind of interpretative comment especially useful to the introductory student.

Webb, Kempton E., *Geography of Latin America, A Regional Analysis* (Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall Inc., 1972), Chapter 1, "Introduction", pp. 1-15 and Chapter 2, "The Physical Setting", pp. 31-44.

> This recent publication by an eminent geographer is of interest because of the manner in which the author endeavors to weave together the "threads" of an historical-geographic approach, linking the "two *continua* of time and space", so that "... we can view the specific segment of the earth's Latin American crust as one vast landscape...." The results should be interesting to students who wish to pursue the subject further. Particular emphasis is given to the climate, vegetation, soils and other factors affecting the environment.

Blakemore, Harold, *Latin America* (London, Oxford University Press, 1966--reprinted in 1968. 1970, and 1973), Chapter I, "The Country and the People", pp. 5-21.

Prof. Blakemore is a British Latin Americanist, who, among other things, has taken part in a British Broadcasting Company series of lectures on Latin America, the contributions to which were published in a book he edited. This selection, from his own book, and that cited above on which he collaborated with Clifford T. Smith offer better summaries of the geography of Latin America, more useful in an introductory course, than the presentation made on BBC, which can be found in Blakemore, Harold (Ed.), Latin America, Essays in Continuity and Change, Chapter 1, "The Geographic Background", by David Fox, pp. 9-39.

Schurz, William Lytle, Latin America, A Descriptive Survey (New York, E.P. Dutton, Inc., 1963), Part 1, "The Land", pp. 3-22.

The reading indicated here is briefer and more prosaic than that by the same author in This New World, cited above, being largely restricted to a factual description of the physical features of the area. However, it still provides one of the better general introductions to the subject.

Pohl, Irmgard; Zepp, Josef; and Webb, Kempton E., Latin America; a Geographical Commentary (New York, E.P. Dutton and Company, 1967), Part 1, "South America, Introduction", pp. 3-28 and Part II. "Middle America, Introduction", pp. 207-222.

As indicated, the selections are general, introductory material to more detailed discussions of the two principal geographic regions. Nevertheless, the content is comprehensive, including commentary on the historical background. The work is edited by a well known North American geographer whose collaborators are German. Its stated purpose is to provide a general introduction to Latin America "...from a geographer's point of view", and the sections cited accomplish this effectively.

Humphreys, Robin A., The Evolution of Modern Latin America (New York, Cooper Square Publishers, 1973), Chapter One, "The Setting and the People", pp. 1-25.

As an introduction to one of the best general accounts of the Latin American historical background, Humphreys offers an interesting, well-written "bird's eye view" of the physical and human setting. The selection would be useful, but it should be combined with more detailed treatment, as in one of the selections identified above.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Additional reading materials that might be used to whet the interests of students in the Latin American land and environment are many, varying from tales of physical adventure in remote and difficult terrain, to travellers' accounts, or specialized scientific investigations. One source of particular interest is the book edited by Frank McShane entitled Impressions of Latin America, Five Centuries of Travel and Adventure by English and North American Writers (New York, William Morrow & Co., 1963), which includes selections from the writings of such observant authors as Thomas Gage, Thomas Melville and W.H. Hudson.

Also highly recommended in the search for supplementary reading is the book compiled by the well-known Colombian, Germán Arciniegas, entitled The Green Continent, A Comprehensive

View of Latin America by Its Leading Writers (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1944). Arciniegas' "Introduction: Our Little Big World" (pp. xiv-xxii) is a masterpiece of generalization on Latin American diversity and the impact of geography. It is followed (Part I, "Landscape and Man", pp. 3-157) by ten selections from ten different authors each of whom has described one or another of the geographical regions or phenomena of Latin America. These are prefaced by Arciniegas' own penetrating comments which contribute to fascinating reading that should create lasting impressions.

The Cloud Forest, A Chronicle of the South American Wilderness (London, Andre Deutsch, 1962), by Peter Matthiessen, is but one of hundreds of accounts by travellers and adventurers who have written vivid descriptions of the impressions made upon them by one or another of the striking geographical phenomena of Latin America. However, a person reading Matthiessen's account of impressions upon entering the Amazon basin (pp. 32-37), the Atacama desert (pp. 62-63), the Peruvian and Bolivian altiplano (pp. 80-82), Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego (pp. 82-85) can only leave the book with a feeling of having experienced almost directly the diversities of land and environment that characterize Latin America.

One of the more recent of the many works devoted to the vast Amazon basin is that by Robin Furneaux entitled The Amazon, the Story of a Great River (New York, E.P. Dutton & Co., 1969). This brings up to date recent geographical knowledge of that area. In Chapter 1, "The Freshwater Sea", for example, the statistical data that make the Amazon one of the world's most commanding geographical wonders are presented effectively and well.

From the time of Baron von Humboldt's Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain, countless books conveying facts and impressions about specific regions of Latin America have appeared. Some that have been examined and deemed potentially useful for supplementary purposes are:

Bowman, Isaiah, Desert Trails of Atacama (New York, American Geographical Society, 1924, New York, AMS Press, 1971).

Carr, Archie, High Jungles and Low (University of Florida Press, 1953).

Cutright, Paul Russell, The Great Naturalists Explore South America (New York, Macmillan, 1960).

Levi-Strauss, Claude, Tristes Tropiques (Paris, Librairie Plon., 1955).

Prince, Willard, The Amazing Amazon (New York, The John Day Company, 1952).

St. Clair, David, The Mighty, Mighty Amazon (New York, Funk & Wagnalls, 1968).

Tomlinson, H.M., The Sea and Jungle (New York, E.P. Dutton & Company, 1920).

Vellinho, Moyses, Brazil South: Its Conquest and Settlement (New York, Knopf, 1968), Tr. by Linton Lomas Barrett and Marie McDavid Barrett.

Von Hagen, V.W., South America Called Them (New York, Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1955).

An aerial approach to the geographical features of the area was undertaken by John Rich, who produced in 1942 a volume entitled The Face of South America (Geographical Society Press, 1942). Many of Rich's descriptions evoke nostalgia for the days when high flying fast moving jets had not taken away most of the excitement of observing the wonders of the Latin American landscape from the air.

Once presented with an appropriate selection for basic reading, introductory students might also be encouraged to probe further the physical features of Latin America in some of the numerous publications of professional geographical associations, in the periodicals and publications issued by the National Geographic Society, the American Geographical Society, the Royal Geographic Society and others. Of particular value are the volumes in the Life World Library series--Mexico, by William W. Johnson, Central America, by Harold Lavine, Brazil, by Elizabeth Bishop, Colombia, by Gary MacEoin, River Plate, by J. Halcro Ferguson, and The West Indies, by Carter Harman. An hour or two spent simply browsing among articles and illustrations selected with care from such publications should help to develop an appreciation of the spectacular diversity of the physical environment of Latin America, and at least a beginning of an understanding of the consequences on the lives of its people of the area's geographical phenomena.

TOPIC TWO

THE INDIAN HERITAGE

The "re-discovery" of the America that existed before the Spanish and Portuguese arrived began only a little over a century ago but it has had a profound effect upon our knowledge and understanding of Latin America. In a number of places, especially Mexico and Peru, it has become a factor of major significance in the comprehension of Latin Americans by themselves; it is an important component of the cultural, and even political, environment of the countries in which ancient civilizations once thrived. Any effort to become informed about Latin America which underestimates or overlooks the pre-Columbian past would lose most of its meaning.

The wonderment with which such adventurous men as Alexander von Humboldt, John L. Stephens and Hiram Bingham looked for the first time upon the remains of great Indian civilizations has inspired what at times seems an avalanche of intense and diverse scientific investigation. Hundreds of archeologists, anthropologists and historians have contributed to widening the horizons about pre-Columbian America. In the vanguard was William Hickling Prescott who laboriously compiled from the Spanish records, without benefit of actually visiting the places he described, his justly renowned histories of the conquests of Mexico and Peru.

Increasingly accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the pre-Columbian period has resulted from improved methods of research, as well as from the numbers of investigators and the intensity of their interest. New methods for determining with greater accuracy the age of objects uncovered have strengthened the certainty of the conclusions and pushed back thousands of years the dates of man's appearance in the "new world". Governments and private foundations have learned the importance of preserving and exploiting the sites worthy of investigation. Sizeable private and public funds have been devoted to the support of the archeological and anthropological activities. This has resulted not only in determination to preserve the sites and artifacts discovered but to make them more accessible to the public, either on the spot or in museums such as the magnificent National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico. Improved methods of printing and illustration have stimulated production of a large number of volumes devoted to making more vivid the early American civilizations, and good slides, films and other audio-visual materials are available in increasing numbers.

Although generalized readings applicable to both Middle America and South America are to be found, the tendency of writers has been to focus on either Middle America, where Maya and Aztec prevailed, or on South America, where the Incas became dominant. There were, of course, significant differences among the civilizations that arose in the two geographic regions before the arrival of the Iberians, differences which some of the suggested readings describe. Nevertheless, whether similar or different in detail, the accomplishments of the native peoples in the pre-Columbian centuries have influenced, and continue to influence, today's Latin America in many significant ways.

BASIC READING

Bushnell, G.H.S., The First Americans, The Pre-Columbian Civilizations (New York, McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1968, and London, Thames and Hudson, Ltd., 1968).

Bushnell has produced a remarkable work of synthesis in this 135 page book, which is in the "Library of the Early Civilizations" series edited by Stuart Pigott. The volume includes beautiful and well-selected illustrations. After a brief introduction, and a concise summary of what is known of "Early Man Before 5000 BC" and about early agricultural cultivation in "The Rise of the Farmers", the author conveys the basic elements of Maya, Aztec and Inca civilizations from the viewpoint of one fully familiar with up-to-date research. The book is eminently suitable for the introductory student, and could be assigned in its entirety.

Castedo, Leopoldo, A History of Latin American Art and Architecture From Pre-Columbian Times to the Present (New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1969; translated and edited by Phyllis Freeman). Introduction and Part I, "In the Beginning", pp. 11-98.

Castedo's volume is a relatively brief, illustrated history of the art of Latin America. In the suggested pages he covers a less comprehensive time-span than Bushnell, but the selection of illustrated items is excellent and the volume underscores Castedo's viewpoint that "...it is in the arts that Latin America's essence is to be found". The beginning student will not learn as much as might be advisable about aspects of the pre-Columbian period having to do with the way people lived, but he will have seen good illustrative material and have read an expert's comments about some of the best examples of its artistic expression. Because Castedo's textual comments are clearly identified with the illustration being discussed in each case, the reader has the advantage of being certain that the object and the text go together.

Katz, Friederich, The Ancient American Civilizations (London, George Weidenfeld and Nicolson, Ltd., Printed in Great Britain by the Trinity Press, 1972), Chapter 1, "Ancient America", pp. 1-8, Chapter 2, "The Origins of the Native Population of America and of the American Cultures', pp. 9-18, Chapter 5, "The Advanced Civilizations of America', pp. 32-75.

> Katz' work is an outstanding example of the ability to synthesize and present clearly comments on the conclusions of the scholars, including results of new research, differing viewpoints, and the like. While all the sections mentioned would be useful, Chapter 5 on the "Advanced Civilizations" provides a particularly good overview. The book as a whole is a valuable contribution to our understanding of the period, but is probably too long for assignment in a general course.

Kelemen, Pál, Medieval American Art, Masterpieces of the New World Before Columbus (New York, Dover Publications, Inc., Third Revised Edition, 1969), Chapter II, "Historical Approach", pp.9-24, and Chapter XII, "Evolution or Influence", pp. 370-386.

> The Kelemen volumes are, as indicated, primarily studies in art history which are handsomely illustrated. As such, they provide excellent supplementary material. The textual comments cited, however, contain interesting evaluations of the distinctive characteristics and accomplishments of the people who lived in the five regions into which Kelemen divides pre-Columbian America. In "Evolution or Influence" the author probes the question of origins of the civilizations, especially possible links with Asia. Interesting and useful.

Kelemen, Pál, *Art of the Americans, Ancient and Hispanic* (New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1969), "The Ancient Epoch, A World Apart", pp. 1-5.

> A very general introduction which is useful to the beginner primarily because of Kelemen's clear description of the Carbon 14 method and other advances that have been made in determining dates of archeological discoveries. Otherwise, the volume is valuable essentially for supplementary purposes.

Henriquez Ureña, Pedro, *A Concise History of Latin American Culture* (New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1966), translated and with a supplementary chapter by Gilbert Chase, Chapter 1, "The Indigenous Cultures", pp. 7-18.

> As indicated in his preface, Gilbert Chase selected and translated this small volume by an illustrious Latin American literary figure for use in a course on "The Cultural Heritage of Latin America", as "...a concise survey of the historical development of Hispanic American culture from a humanistic point of view...." (p. v). The chapter on the pre-Columbian period cited above provides that kind of broad background, with meaningful generalizations about the accomplishments and contributions of the early civilizations. Although quite brief, the selection might well be included with other materials for reading on this topic.

Herring, Hubert, *A History of Latin America, From the Beginnings to the Present* (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, Third Edition, revised, 1972), Chapter 2, "The Indian Background", pp. 24-63.

In general, Herring's well-known textbook on Latin American history is a veritable gold-mine of detailed information. In the selection cited above the author has provided a particularly good example of condensation of a mass of relevant material. Full footnote explanations are also provided, for example, on subjects such as "Who is an Indian?" or how the date of man's arrival in the hemisphere is calculated. The selection is one of the best available for use in an introductory course.

Crow, John A., The Epic of Latin America (New York, Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1971), Chapters 1-3, "The Mayas: Greeks of the New World", "The Incas: Children of the Sun" and "The Toltec-Aztec Culture", pp. 1-63.

This selection has most of the advantages mentioned above with reference to the Herring volume, although it is somewhat longer and more detailed. It is well written and interesting; it summarizes recent scholarly advance; and it provides thoughtful and valuable generalizations regarding the meaning of the pre-Columbian period. The only disadvantages to this and the above selection from Herring, are that they are parts of textbooks and do not have the vivid illustrations that are so bountifully available for this topic in other volumes.

Leonard, Jonathan Norton, Ancient America (New York, Time-Life Books, Great Ages of Man Series, 1967), 191 pp., with illustrations, maps, bibliography, chronology and index.

Any lack of illustrative material in Herring and Crow, described above, is more than compensated in this volume, which has excellent color illustrations and other devices to supplement the text. Written for the general reader rather than the scholar, the commentary appears to be accurate and informative--it does not "write down" to a popular audience. The first chapter, "The Earliest Americans", (pp. 8-18), summarizes pre-historic beginnings and early trends toward cultural growth. The author's comments on the cultivation of corn and other foods are especially interesting. Later chapters deal with the various regional manifestations of early civilization.

Alba, Victor, The Latin Americans (New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1969), Chapter III, "How Did Latin America Emerge?", pp. 50-60.

Blakemore, Harold, Latin America (London, Oxford University Press, 1973), Chapter 2, "The Past", pp. 22-30.

Both of these volumes compress what they have to say about the pre-Columbian period into very brief scope, and would be valuable only in providing short outlines of the relevant material.

BASIC READING--MIDDLE AMERICA

The citations that follow in this and the next section recognize the contributions of authors who have chosen to restrict their writings to one or the other of the two general areas of pre-Columbian development. They convey, I believe, interpretations or evaluations of the period that should help a beginning student to understand better its significance.

Wolf, Eric R., Sons of the Shaking Earth, (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1959). Chapters IV through VI, "The Rise of the Seed Planters", "Villages and Holy Towns", and "Coming of the Warriors", pp. 48-129.

> The liveliness of approach and style implicit in the title is amply confirmed in this work by an outstanding anthropologist and writer on Middle America. The student first learning about Latin America deserves to be introduced to at least a representative chapter, such as "The Rise of the Seed Planters", which offers a sprightly account, based upon the solid knowledge of careful research. The two chapters following that mentioned, entitled "Villages and Holy Towns" and "Coming of the Warriors", develop the Maya and Aztec stories in some detail, and perhaps should be reserved for more advanced study. On the other hand, some students may be attracted to the entire book.

Covarrubias, Miguel, Indian Art of Mexico and Central America (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1957), "Introduction" and "Middle America", pp. 3-10.

> The introductory material in Covarrubias' volume includes commentary which is particularly apt, since it comes from one who is artist, writer, student of his country's past, and a Latin American. The entire book is worthy of attention if only because of the author's color plates and line drawings which illustrate the text.

Weaver, Muriel Porter, The Aztecs, Maya and Their Predecessors, Archeology of Meso-America (New York, Seminar Press, Inc., 1972), see especially Chapter 3, "Incipient Agriculture: Man Settles Down", pp. 25-33 and Chapter 10, "Meso-American Civilization and Archeology", especially p. 296.

> The author's goal, stated in the preface, is to provide "...a single volume that will cover the archeology of both Central Mexico and the Maya area", and respond to "a need for synthesis" and an "attempt at generalization". The result is a somewhat detailed account of the state of research with illuminating vignettes, including, on p. 296, an outstanding summary of the attainments of the Middle American pre-Columbians. For the student who may be inspired to pursue study of the period further, the final chapter of this book describes some of the problems and rewards of archeological research and the opportunities it offers for interdisciplinary cooperation.

Thompson, J. Eric S., The Rise and Fall of the Maya Civilization (Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1966), "Prologue", pp. 3-41.

> A commentary on Maya achievements by one of the outstanding students of the subject, combined with discussion of various specific aspects of the search for more information about the Maya civilization: "Problems Posed", "Language and Population", "Physical Appearance", "Psychological Traits", and "Dating Maya History and the Carbon 14 Process". Thompson holds that "...the New World culture to set against those of the old is clearly the Maya, because it alone had developed heiroglyphic writing", and that "...the great theme of Maya civilization was the passage of time, the wide concept

of the mystery of eternity and the narrower concepts of the divisions of time....The rhythm of time enchanted the Maya."

Thompson, J. Eric S., Maya History and Religion (Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1970). Chapter VII, "Maya Civilization in Retrospect", pp. 299-310.

The conclusions of a long-term scholar of the Maya civilizations are presented in the "Synopsis of Maya History". Although the artistic and architectural accomplishments of the Maya might be given greater emphasis, the selection includes interesting and well-founded observations on their general accomplishments.

Keen, Benjamin, The Aztec Image in Western Thought (New Brunswick, Rutgers University Press, 1971), Chapter One, "The People of the Sun", pp. 3-29.

The chapter cited presents a very good, non-technical summary of the development of Aztec life and thought, which, as the author suggests, would be very useful to "orient the non-specialist". Subsequent chapters are highly specialized.

Coe, Michael D., America's First Civilization (New York, American Heritage; distribution by Van Nostrand, Princeton, N.J., 1968).

The volume by Coe is rather narrowly specialized, since it concerns itself primarily with the Olmec emergence.

A "summing up" chapter, "Achievement and Legacy of the Olmecs", would be of special interest if the excellent and readily obtainable film entitled "Excavations at La Venta" is shown. The introductory chapter, "Discovery of the Meso American Past" is also well adapted to the general reader.

BASIC READING--SOUTH AMERICA

Lanning, Edward P., Peru Before the Incas (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1967), Chapter XII, "The Nature of Peruvian Civilization", pp. 173-200.

The chapter cited presents an unusually useful and readable synthesis of much information, analyzing the evolvement of the Inca civilization in terms of the various elements--food supply, demography, trade, communication, etc.--that went into the process of organizing the people into a "large, complicated society with a government....which controlled the destinies of a large population."

Bushnell, G.H.S., Peru (New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1963, Ancient People and Places Series), Chapter 1, pp. 13-31.

The entire 147 page book constitutes an excellent summary of the South American pre-Columbian period, but the general treatment of the first chapter would be particularly valuable in an introductory course because of the clarity with which it establishes Peru's place in ancient America.

Engl, Lieselotte and Theo, Twighlight of Ancient Peru, the Glory and Decline of the Inca Empire (New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1969), 216 pages.

The book presents a well-illustrated, relatively brief description of Inca greatness. Of particular interest is the chapter describing the Inca Empire under Huayna Capac, which gives a well-rounded glimpse of the Inca way of doing things and contributes to a better understanding of what the Spaniards found in Peru--and destroyed.

Prescott, William H., History of the Conquest of Peru, With a Preliminary View of the Civilization of the Incas (New York, Harper Brothers, 1847), Book I, Chapter V, "Concluding Reflections", pp. 160-174.

Students first encountering Latin America should have at least a "dip" into this classic, or the one on Mexico by the same 19th century author. In the chapter cited, Prescott generalizes in a way that gives real meaning to the accomplishments of both Inca and Aztec.

Dockstader, Frederick J., Indian Art in South America (Greenwich, Connecticut, New York Graphics Society Publishers, Inc., 1969), Introduction, "The Indian Artist", pp. 25-31 and "Andean Chronology", pp. 32-33.

Dockstader's volume is handsomely illustrated and all of his commentary is interesting. The pages cited are particularly useful, however, because of the author's examination of the differences between Middle American and South American achievements, the variations within the South American region, and the impact of the physical environment. They also set the stage for a thesis he presents--that "...the Inca empire of 1525 was at a more advanced stage of civilization than the nation that Pizarro represented.... only in the art of writing and in technology did they lag." (p. 26).

SUPPLEMENTARY READING OR VIEWING

There is a wealth of material which can be made available to beginning students who wish to probe more deeply than the general background material cited above permits. Limiting our data for the present to published books, the categories available begin with a number of beautifully illustrated volumes which convey, essentially, the artistic accomplishments of the pre-Columbian period. Students who spend a little time simply browsing through such collections will gain lasting impressions of the remarkable accomplishments of the native Americans. (The use of films, slides and other audio-visual materials is discussed separately). The following titles present but a few examples of books, in addition to those by Castedo, Kelemen, Leonard and Covarrubias, cited above, which lend themselves to such presentation:

Anton, Ferdinand, The Art of Ancient Peru (New York, C.P. Putnam's Sons, 1972).

Vazquez, Pedro Ramirez (and others) The National Museum of Anthropology--Mexico

Smith, Bradley, Mexico, A History in Art (New York, Harper and Row, 1968).

Detroit Institute of Arts, *The Art of the Ancient Maya* (New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1959). Includes essays by Alfred Kidder II, and Carlos Samayoa Chinchilla.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, *Before Cortes, Sculpture of Middle America* (New York, New York Graphics Society, 1970), Preface by Dudley T. Easby, Jr.

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A number of books of readings on one or another aspect of Latin America include excerpts from the writings of men who first observed Indian civilizations of the 15th and 16th centuries, as well as more recent authors. Each of the following has been found to include a number of such readings that might well be used with profit to provide background:

Rothchild, John, *Latin America, Yesterday and Today* (New York, Bantam Books, Inc., 1973), Part II, "The Indian Legacy", pp. 30-59.

Deuel, Leo, *Conquistadors Without Swords, Archeologists in the Americas, An Account with Original Narratives* (New York, St. Martin's Press, Inc., 1967).

An exceptionally interesting and valuable collection, with apt citations from the works of such eminent investigators as Humboldt, John L. Stephens, Hiram Bingham, Thor Heyerdahl, E. George Squier, Alfonso Caso, and Oliver La Farge.

Wauchope, Robert, *The Indian Background Of Latin America* (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1970).

This includes several interesting readings, especially one by George Foster on "Culture and Conquest: the Concept of Cultural Crystallization", pp. 189-202.

Wauchope, Robert, They Found the Buried Cities, Exploration and Excavation in the American Tropics (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1965).

A collection of "authentic reminiscences by real archeological explorers" intended to illustrate how the attitudes and patterns of daily life they observed in Central America were close to those of the time of the Maya. It provides a method of getting explorers and explored together.

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Personal accounts of first contact with the pre-Columbian civilizations, some of which are found in the books mentioned above, often arouse more interest than secondary works, however well done the latter may be. Such accounts began with the conquistadores and those who accompanied them, but three by more recent discoverers who did much to stimulate further investigation into the Indian past are:

Stephens, John L., Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan (New York, Dover Publications, 1963), Two volumes.

Illustrated by the remarkable drawings of Stephen's companion, Catherwood, these volumes provide an exciting tale of discovery of what was then the neglected past of the Middle American region.

Thompson, Edward Herbert, People of the Serpent, Life and Adventure among the Mayas (New York, G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1965).

Written and first published many years ago, the memoires of the American Consul in Merida who uncovered much of Chichen Itza and other sites in Yucatan give a fascinating account of his experiences.

Bingham, Hiram, Lost City of the Incas, The Story of Machu Picchu and its Builders (New York, Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1948).

The first-hand account of the North American scholar and political figure who first rediscovered Machu Picchu.

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Finally, for possible supplementary use there are the works of certain specialists which are listed here for the reason given in each case:

Peterson, Frederick A., Ancient Mexico, An Introduction to the Pre-Hispanic Cultures (New York, Capricorn Books, 1959).

Peterson deals with the general background and development of the Indian civilizations of Mexico, and then describes in some detail many of the aspects having to do with the way the people lived and thought. The value of this book lies principally in the introduction it gives to a wide range of specialized subjects, such as "Religion", "Warfare and Warriors", "Dress, Ornaments and Beautification", "Pottery and Potters", etc.

Bernal, Ignacio, Mexico Before Cortez: Art, History, and Legend (New York, Dolphin Books, Doubleday and Co., 1963), "Prologue", pp. 1-5.

An extremely lucid account of what Cortez saw when he first looked down upon the capital city of the Aztecs.

Foster, George M., Empire's Children, The People of Tzintzuntzan (Westport, Connecticut, Greenwood Press, 1973), pp. 6-19.

A good summary of various aspects of the Tarascan area before the Conquest by one of the leading scholars in the field.

Baudin, Louis, Daily Life in Peru Under the Last Incas (London, George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1961).

Unusually descriptive chapters on "The Setting", "Life of the Rulers" and "Life of the Common People" are included in this book by a noted French scholar.

Vaillant, George C., The Aztecs of Mexico; Origin, Rise and Fall of the Aztec Nation (Baltimore, Penguin Books, 1953), Chapter 1, "The Historical and Cultural Background of Aztec Civilization", pp. 23-45.

The pages cited contain wise and thought-provoking conclusions about pre-Columbian civilizations in general by one of the early, profound scholars of the Aztecs. Although more recent scholarship may have altered some of the details, Vaillant's thoughts are well worthy of attention.

Kendall, Ann, Everyday Life of the Incas (New York, G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1973), Chapter II, "The Incas and the People", pp. 29-53 and Chapter IV, "Family Life and Ritual", pp. 74-95.

The selections mentioned here offer good examples of interesting conclusions on the specific stated subject, including the results of more recent research.

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THOSE WHO MAY WISH TO EXPLORE FURTHER THE INDIAN PAST

There may be curiosity on the part of some students to pursue further research in the subjects to which they have been introduced. The following books were found to have interesting, useful and precise descriptions of the tools and methods of archeological and anthropological research.

MacGowan, Kenneth and Hester, Joseph A. Jr., Early Man in the New World (New York, Doubleday and Co., Inc., Anchor Books, Published in cooperation with the American Museum of Natural History, 1962).

A popularized summary of the status of investigation of the origins and spread of native populations; an introduction to anthropological research and the kinds of controversies it engenders.

Patterson, Thomas C., America's Past, A New World Archeology (Glenview, Illinois, Scott, Foresman and Co., 1973).

"The intent of this book is to introduce students--both beginning and advanced--to new world archeology." (Preface). Beginning with its first chapter on "What is Archeology?", the book fulfills the declared intent quite well, dealing with both elementary and more complicated questions.

Sanders, William T. and Price, Barbara J., Meso-America, the Evolution of a Civilization (New York, Random House, 1968).

This volume contains an example of academic synthesis and an introduction to the terminology of the study of the pre-Columbian period. It would serve the beginning student as a basis for further questioning.

See also among selections cited above: Muriel Porter Weaver, The Aztecs, Maya and Their Predecessors, concluding chapter; J. Eric Thompson, The Rise and Fall of the Maya Civilization, "Prologue".

TOPIC THREE

HISTORY

The history of Latin America over what is now almost five centuries since Columbus' discovery of the "new" world has been the vocation of many students and writers, but never more so than it is today. In all the mass of historical literature which has been and is being produced, it is often difficult to find selections that will be interesting, attractive and rewarding to those approaching the study of that half a millenium for the first time. Nevertheless, there are many good examples of writing which either synthesize well the events that occurred over centuries or which express so articulately the meaning of a particular period that reading them becomes an unforgettable experience. The section which follows is divided to conform to those two general kinds of writing on the history of Latin America. As elsewhere, the items discussed are intended to be brief enough to be suitable for assignment for a portion of an interdisciplinary course allocated to the study of history.

GENERAL--BOOK LENGTH SURVEYS

The three books described below are all relatively brief and yet deal with each of the principal historical periods into which the Latin American past is divided: discovery and conquest, colonial rule, independence, and the national period. Any one of them would be suitable for reading either completely or in portions, depending upon the aspect individual teachers believe needs particular emphasis.

They are the works of scholars, and thus academically reliable, but avoid excessive employment of the less intelligible paraphernalia of the professional academician.

Pendle, George, A History of Latin America (Baltimore, Penguin Books, Inc., 1973 edition), 242 pp., Table of Populations, Bibliographical Note, Maps, and Index.

> Pendle has achieved a remarkable feat of compression of information in this book. Emphasis is on factual background rather than controversial interpretation, and those aspects of the Latin American past, including that of Brazil, which account for its distinctive qualities emerge from the text with grace and precision. A Britisher who began writing about Latin America in 1932 and has spent many years there, the author provides just the kind of background data that are most useful to one learning about the area for the first time. His chapter on "Latin American Characteristics" would be valuable reading for all North Americans and Europeans preparing themselves for a visit to the region. Some of the other chapters merit attention if the entire book cannot be assigned.

Burns, E. Bradford, Latin America: A Concise Interpretive History (Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1972), 272 pp., Statistical Tables, Glossary, Bibliography--"Guide to Paperback Literature in English", Index, Maps.

Longer than the Pendle volume, Burns' brief history gives more attention to interpretation, the tone for which is set in the Preface (xi-xiv)--in which the author identifies "change" as "the most salient characteristic of Latin America in the twentieth century" and attributes many of the difficulties of the United States with Latin America to what he regards as this country's inability or unwillingness to understand fully what is going on there. Whether or not one agrees with the author's approach, the volume skillfully places basic factual data about Latin America into a meaningful framework which should be valuable to the student.

Humphreys, Robin A., The Evolution of Modern Latin America (New York, Cooper Square Publishers, 1973), 179 pp., Bibliography, Index.

This is a republished version of the original volume by a well-known British historian of Latin America. It was first published in 1945 on the basis of a series of lectures. Since neither factual information nor interpretation have been brought up to date, and much has happened in Latin America since that time, the book suffers by comparison with the others mentioned. Nevertheless, the traditional (for 1945) interpretation of Latin American independence and the meaning of the forces at work within the area at that time is interesting, and it may not be as much outdated as many seem to believe in the 1970's.

GENERAL--SUMMARY SELECTIONS

Alba, Victor, The Latin Americans (New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1969), Chapter III, "How Did Latin America Emerge?", pp. 48-103, and Chapter IV, "Why Has Latin America Not Changed?", pp. 104-137.

> The two chapters in Alba provide an excellent interpretive summary of the Latin American background, with primary emphasis on the colonial roots and the degree to which the influence of institutions created in those early years has persisted to the present. He finds that Latin America has spent most of its national period attempting "...to create modern states without creating modern societies." (p. 104) The selection mixes factual data and interpretation effectively.

Calvert, Peter, Latin America: Internal Conflict and International Peace (New York, St. Martins Press, 1969), Chapter I, "The New Century", pp. 1-31.

> Although the entire Calvert volume is intended to "...present a succinct outline of the political and diplomatic history of Latin America in this century", its most effective portion for introductory purposes is Chapter I, "The New Century". Despite the more restricted scope represented by its title, the chapter actually offers a concise, meaningful summary of the broad historical development of the area. The author is not fearful of summarizing the data and achieving meaningful generalization. The selection cited is probably the best very brief summary to be found.

Schurz, William Lytle, Latin America, A Descriptive Survey (New York, E.P. Dutton and Company, Inc., 1963), Chapter II, "History", pp. 23-50.

> The Schurz chapter provides a good factual summary of historical events through the achievement of independence, but there is a minimum of interpretation, and events of the 19th and early 20th centuries are left for discussion in later chapters.

Hennessy, Alistair, "The Past Behind the Present", Chapter 2, pp. 40-65 in Latin America, Essays in Continuity and Change (London, British Broadcasting Corporation, 1974), edited by Harold Blakemore.

> The article cited is part of a series in which the British Broadcasting Corporation introduced its listeners to Latin America. The published version constitutes a useful, succinct, and adequate general summary of Latin American history, but some subjects are dealt with in very brief scope indeed.

Blakemore, Harold, Latin America (London, Oxford University Press, 1966), Chapter 2, "The Past", pp. 22-79.

> Blakemore's chapter on the historical background also is part of a more general background volume aimed at making Latin America better known to people in England. The chapter cites the significant facts, but does not add much in the way of interpretation.

Keen, Benjamin, "Latin America and the Caribbean, Colonial", Vol. 10, pp. 691-706, in Encyclopedia Britannica (Chicago, Helen Hemingway Benton, 15th edition, 1974).

> The article in the Encyclopedia Britannica by Benjamin Keen, an outstanding Latin Americanist scholar, is a masterpiece of condensation of factual data on the period from the conquest through the wars of independence. It at least touches upon all major episodes and deals with the basic institutions that emerged during the colonial period. Although some may regard the Encyclopedia Britannica as being too general, this selection is ideal for background purposes.

Humphreys, R. A., Tradition and Revolt in Latin America, and Other Essays (New York, Columbia University Press, 1969), Chapter 1, "Tradition and Revolt in Latin America", pp. 1-17.

> In very brief compass, one of England's most distinguished contributors to the study and understanding of Latin America expresses what the Latin American historical background has meant to the nations and peoples of the region. Even though it gives only a glimpse of a very large and diverse panorama, the insight one gains from careful reading of Humphreys' assessment will be more than worthy of the effort. It is a masterful interpretive contribution to the literature of Latin American history.

Parry, J.H., The Spanish Seaborne Empire (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1966), Prologue, "The Tradition of Conquest", pp. 22-37 and Conclusion, "The Aftermath of Empire", pp. 361-382.

> The prologue to Parry's brilliant contribution to the literature of Latin America treats of the Spanish preparation for dealing with the "New World", and the body of the book is concerned with the record of the colonial period. While the entire work is obviously not suitable for use in an introductory course, except for supplementary reading, the "Aftermath of Empire" section is a succinct and penetrating explanation of the roots of Latin American behavior, the institutions that were inherited from imperial days, and the factors that have come to predominate in the events of today. As with the Humphreys selection described above, this reading will provide its readers with much that will enhance an ability to understand Latin America.

SPECIALIZED READINGS OF UNUSUAL MERIT

From time to time while reading in the historical literature of Latin America one encounters a relatively brief portion of a book or article which is particularly well expressed, conveys with unusual clarity the significance of a given period and topic, or presents an interpretation of special significance. More rarely, a selection may accomplish all three of these. The citations which follow offer examples of such contributions that have been encountered during the present research; it is not intended to suggest that they comprise all or even a major portion of such readings that might be proposed. However, they should be interesting and valuable to the better students. They are listed, roughly, in the chronological order of the periods with which they are concerned.

COLONIAL PERIOD

de Madariaga, Salvador, The Fall of the Spanish-American Empire (London, Hollis and Carter, 1947), Chapter 1, "The Spanish Roots: The Conqueror and the Friar", pp. 3-18, and "Epilogue", pp. 373-378,

> The celebrated Spanish interpreter of events in the New World captures the spirit of the impact of Spain and its consequences. He adds meaning and significance to the factual record in a unique manner.

Picon-Salas, Mariano, A Cultural History of Spanish America, From Conquest to Independence (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1962), Chapter III, "The Spanish Conquest", pp. 27-41.

> The principal merit of this relatively brief condensation of the impact of Spaniard on Indian is that it recapitulates very well, without stating a personal conclusion, the pros and cons of the "Black Legend" of alleged Spanish perfidy.

Innes, Hammond, The Conquistadors (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1969), Chapter II, "Birth of an Empire", pp. 22-37.

The book is written more for the layman than the scholar; it is illustrated with many maps, paintings and portraits of the period; and the chapter cited sets the stage for the exploits of Cortes and Pizarro in an interesting manner.

Jane, Cecil, Liberty and Despotism in Spanish America (New York, Cooper Square, 1966), Chapter V, "The Popular Conception of the War of Independence", pp. 65-80, and Chapter VI, "The True Character of the War of Independence", pp. 81-101.

Cecil Jane's stimulating book, first published in 1929, is a good example of excellent writing and lively interpretation. As the titles of the two chapters suggest, the selection illustrates the author's inclination to present forthright viewpoints. Whether one accepts his conclusions or not, the nature and quality of Jane's approach are worthy of attention.

Hanke, Lewis, "The Dawn of Conscience in America", Volume I, The Colonial Experience, pp. 157-163, in History of Latin American Civilization (Boston, Little, Brown and Company, Inc., 1973), edited by Lewis Hanke.

Subtitled "Spanish Experiments and Experiences With the Indians in the New World", this is an article which appeared in the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society in April, 1963. Dr. Hanke, who is perhaps the best known North American Latin Americanist, took up the task of interpreting, and challenging, the "Black Legend" many years ago. His writing is almost always stimulating, but the portion cited is particularly good because the author presents a fascinating account of many of the things the Spaniards attempted, with some of which they succeeded, in their early dealings with the native Americans. It is of particular interest for that reason, but also because Hanke, a historian who proclaims his hesitance to generalize, undertakes to do so, with results that are memorable to his readers.

Gibson, Charles, "Spanish Exploitation of Indians in Central Mexico", Vol. I, pp. 151-157, in History of Latin American Civilization (Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 1973), edited by Lewis Hanke.

The selection is from Gibson's The Aztecs Under Spanish Rule. It presents an interpretation based on the premise that the Black Legend is a "...gross but essentially accurate interpretation of relations between Spaniards and Indians." (p. 151) Thus the reading could be used for contrast or comparison with those of Hanke (above) and Keen (below). Gibson's contribution to the discussion comes from years of study of the Spanish impact in Mexico.

Keen, Benjamin, "The Black Legend Revisited, Assumptions and Realities", Vol. I, pp. 13-24, in The Borzoi Reader in Latin American History (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1972), edited by Helen Delpar.

Professor Keen reviews the literature on the Black Legend and offers his own conclusions as to its validity, based on many years of study and investigation. Although his article originally appeared in the Hispanic American Historical Review, this slightly amended version, with an introduction by the editor, would be more useful than the original for classroom purposes. Perhaps it is somewhat more erudite than a beginning group will appreciate, but the reading provides an excellent, up-to-date study of the controversy which has raged so furiously regarding Spain's culpability in its treatment of the native Americans.

PERIOD OF THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE, AND AFTER

Nicholson, Irene, The Liberators, A Study of Independence Movements in Spanish America (New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1969), "Prologue", pp. 19-38.

In the relatively brief introduction to her book on Spanish American independence, Miss Nicholson gives one of the best examples this investigator has encountered of synthesis leading to comprehension--not only of the independence movement, but of the general history of Latin America. The combination of synthesis, bold interpretation, meaningful generalization and excellent writing should do more to inculcate appreciation of the unique character of the Latin American background than many of the entire volumes that have been produced. Each paragraph is an essay in itself.

Humphreys, R.A., Tradition and Revolt in Latin America, Chapter 5, "The Fall of the Spanish Empire", pp. 77-91, and Chapter 11, "The Caudillo Tradition", pp. 216-228.

More specialized than the broad, general introduction to Professor Humphreys' study, cited above, these two chapters capture the essence of the particular phenomena with which they are concerned in a scholarly, but readily comprehensible way, and they place the subjects effectively within the broader panorama of Latin American history.

Graham, Richard, Independence in Latin America, A Comparative Approach (New York, Alfred Knopf, 1972), Chapter 9, "The Meaning of Independence", pp. 113-132.

Professor Graham, of the University of Texas, has written a valuable book-length survey of the independence movements throughout Latin America, including Brazil, in a form which brings out comparisons. Particularly interesting are his interpretations, in the selection cited, of the manner in which the movements actually fostered "Europeanization" of underlying elements of society, and at the same time, undermined the traditional colonial society. The resulting insight is refreshingly different from the customary view that the elements of the colonial structure remained essentially the same in spite of independence and emerging nationalism.

Lynch, John, The Spanish American Revolutions, 1808-1826 (New York, W.W. Norton and Company, Inc., 1973), Chapter 1, "The Origins of Spanish American Nationality", pp. 1-36.

The introductory chapter from Lynch's more detailed study, the reading is cited because of its quality and the manner in which it underscores the extent to which, in the author's view, the emancipation of Spanish America from its original dependence on Spain had occurred by the end of the 17th century. Thus, the independence movements were aimed at realizing complete independence in the face of a Spanish effort at "second conquest".

Webb, Kempton E., Geography of Latin America, a Regional Analysis (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1972).

A noted geographer succeeds quite well in his effort to weave together the threads of a historical-geographical approach to Latin America, based on what he identifies as "the two continua of time (history) and space (geography)". The purpose is to create "one vast landscape". The first three chapters, pp. 1-30, are particularly interesting, concluding (pp. 28-30) with a brief statement on "changing definitions of resources in Latin America" which should stimulate the interest of better students.

BOOKS OF READINGS ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

Some of the above citations are included, as indicated, in collections of relatively short readings. Those mentioned which are to be found in such works are intended to be illustrative. Other readings from such anthologies may be deemed by some to be more suitable for the introductory, interdisciplinary course. The most useful books of readings, in the investigator's view, are the following:

Hanke, Lewis (Editor), History of Latin American Civilization, Volume I, The Colonial Experience and Volume 2, The Modern Age (Boston, Little, Brown and Company, Second Edition, 1973).

Dr. Hanke's volumes, and the somewhat similar collection edited by him cited below, are the fruits of years of productive teaching and scholarship on Latin America. In the "Preface" to the books, Professor Hanke states very clearly how his years of teaching experience have resulted in skepticism about the use of the ordinary textbook for college classes in Latin American history, and his books of readings are designed to stimulate more than "textbook curiosity" by using material that has aroused controversy, that clearly expresses a point of view and is well and reliably written.

Hanke, Lewis (Editor), Latin America, A Historical Reader (Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 1974).

Many of the selections are the same as in the Hanke volume mentioned above, but they are designed primarily for use in a one-semester course.

Pike, Frederick B., Latin American History: Select Problems, Identity, Integration, Nationhood (New York, Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc., 1969).

The innovative approach employed by Prof. Pike in this collection adds interest and stimulation to the readings. A specialist in the particular period being dealt with provides an "Introduction" and a "Conclusion" to selected readings about a "problem" of history. Thus, for example, "The Problem of Discovery: A New World" (pp. 1-38) is dealt with by J.H. Parry, with illustrative use of contemporary materials; in "The Problem of Conflicting Spanish Imperial Ideologies in the Sixteenth Century" (pp. 39-64), John Leddy Phelan introduces quotations from Sepulveda, Las Casas and Mendieta and offers his conclusions on the controversy their respective points of view created; and Charles Gibson handles similarly "The Problem of the Impact of the Spanish Culture on the Indigenous American Population", (pp. 65-98). Portions of this work would be well suited to the introductory course, since the treatment of the respective "problems" reveals so clearly diversities of interpretation as to the meaning of historical events.

Delpar, Helen (Editor), The Borzoi Reader in Latin American History, Volume 1, From the Colonial Period to Independence and Volume 2, The Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1972).

The selections in the two Delpar volumes are edited with great care, items are helpfully cross-referenced, and the introductory comments are interesting and relevant.

Tulchin, Joseph S. (Editor), Problems in Latin American History: The Modern Period (New York, Harper and Row, Inc., 1973).

Ten units are included in this book of readings, each dealing with a specific aspect of Latin American political, economic or social history since independence, with individual specialists organizing and commenting on the respective units. In the introduction, the editor suggests the value of integrating the study of history with that of "indigenous civilizations, literature and culture" and the like, but his volume is heavily weighted toward political and economic subjects. Nevertheless, many of the readings would be useful.

Keen, Benjamin (Editor), Latin American Civilization, Volume I, The Colonial Origins and Volume II, The National Era (Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, Third Edition, 1974).

A standard work of supplementary readings for the general course in Latin American history, Professor Keen's collection is based on broad knowledge of the literature and a discriminating ability to select material of interest. His volumes are particularly valuable because of his introductions to each section and his inclusion of considerable reading on the social and cultural background.

Ruiz, Ramon Eduardo (Editor), Interpreting Latin American History From Independence to Today (New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1970).

The approach taken in this collection is primarily by country, but there is a concluding section entitled "Latin American Issues: the Problems of the Continent" which presents interesting selections reflecting a variety of viewpoints on recent problems.

TOPIC FOUR

THE PEOPLE

The variety that characterizes so much of Latin America is especially relevant when its people are being studied. Formed from three basic groups--Indian, European, and African--each of which continues to retain a substantially unchanged segment, the population is also composed of many mixtures that have been created over the five hundred years since members of the basic groups first encountered one another. Certainly the phenomenon described better by the Spanish word mestizaje than by its English translation "mixture" has produced a predominant element in the Latin American scene today. The other outstanding aspects of a general examination of "The People" which merit the attention of the introductory student are the rate of population growth--the "population explosion"--and the severe consequences of that significant phenomenon.

Although such subject matter is, of course, primarily the province of the anthropologist, brief and general summaries of available information have been contributed by writers in other fields and these are perhaps more suitable for the beginner because they are less technically written. Important exceptions are to be found, however, in the selections by T. Lynn Smith, Charles Wagley and Magnus Mörner cited below. Suggested readings about the people of Latin America are divided between those which emphasize the extent of acculturation that has taken place and those that bring out the rapid growth of the population and its consequences. The importance of the latter is perhaps best emphasized by the fact that some of the general summaries prepared relatively recently are already substantially out of date in terms of numbers.

Schurz, William Lytle, This New World (New York, E.P. Dutton, 1964), Chapters II through VI, pp. 36-239.

Each of the essential ingredients of the Latin American mixture--"Indian", "Spaniard", "Negro", and "Foreigner"--is discussed in some detail and with appropriate historical perspective. Background material of this kind, written with knowledge and sensitivity, should provide a highly valuable introduction to the beginner. In essence, the chapters form a history of the peoples of the area, emphasizing the characteristics of the various original groups that have had a strong impact on the Latin Americans of today. Although the selection is quite long, the understanding it could convey argues for using it if feasible.

Robinson, Harry, Latin America, a Geographical Survey (New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1967), Chapter II, "The Human Background", pp. 42-62.

Robinson's concise, informed comments upon the Latin American population, its racial composition and some aspects of society present a fresh, up-to-date view which places emphasis on the extent and importance of the mixing process. He suggests that Latin America is "a great biological experiment", if only because the mixture of races is proceeding at a pace hitherto unknown. The reading brings out with particular force the inevitable interdisciplinary nature of the study of the subject at hand.

Hilton, Ronald, The Latin Americans, Their Heritage and Their Destiny (Philadelphia, J.B. Lippincott Company, 1973), Chapter 2, "The Population", pp. 16-49.

> The principal value of this summary of information on the population of the area is to be found in the statistical tables that are quite up-to-date and in the author's inclusion of data on groups other than the basic four--Indian, European, African and Mixed. Hilton's text is at times a bit erratic--as when he includes comment on "customs" in the midst of this section--and he is also given to rather off-hand exaggeration. The latter could be valuable, however, in stimulating interest or curiosity and, perhaps, debate. His comments on racial attitudes within Latin America are probably realistic, although they may seem inaccurate or inappropriate to some readers.

Alba, Victor, The Latin Americans (New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 1969), Chapter II, "Is There a Latin American?", pp. 17-47.

> Not unexpectedly, Alba answers the question posed in the title of this chapter affirmatively, but in doing so he describes well the three principal divergent elements of the Latin American population and identifies some of the salient characteristics that emerge from the composite.

Schurz, William Lytle, Latin America, a Descriptive Survey (New York, E.P. Dutton and Company, 1963), Chapter III, "The People", pp. 51-88.

Some of Schurz' statistical data, stated in terms of what was known or estimated in 1962, are out of date, but they nevertheless emphasize the rapidity with which the populations of certain Latin American countries are growing. Primarily factual, the account also reflects the author's intimate knowledge of Latin America, particularly Brazil, and includes his evaluations of the mestizaje process. Information is included on late 19th and early 20th century immigration from Europe and Asia, and the impact it had on specific countries.

Smith, T. Lynn, Studies of Latin American Societies (New York, Doubleday and Company, 1970), Part II, Chapter 3, "The Population of Latin America", pp. 27-37.

A general summary is presented, leading to a more detailed examination of population growth, discussed below. The selection, by one of the leading Latin Americanist anthropologists, is concise, well-stated, and to the point.

Burns, E. Bradford, Latin America, A Concise Interpretive History (Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1972), Chapter One, "The Origins of a Multiracial Society", pp. 1-23.

In a concise but meaningful section, Burns sketches essential aspects of the Indian, European and African contributions to Latin American society. As with the longer reading in Schurz discussed above, the emphasis is on history, and the chapter would provide useful background for an examination of the present population situation.

Cole, J.P., Latin America, An Economic And Social Geography (Washington, Butterworths, 1965), Chapter 2, "Population", pp. 11-26.

The essential facts of the subject and current issues--urbanization, density, size, and the like--are stated in a brief, well-written chapter.

Wagley, Charles, The Latin American Tradition (New York, Columbia University Press, 1968), Chapter II, "An Introduction to Latin American Culture", pp. 29-39.

These ten pages of a longer essay, suggested elsewhere for reading in its entirety, provide the best very brief summary of the three distinct cultural heritages that have most profoundly influenced the peopling of Latin America. They demonstrate the capacity of the specialist to bring out the essence of an historical process in a worthwhile summary.

Mörner, Magnus, Race Mixture in the History of Latin America (Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 1967), Chapter I, "Race Mixture", pp. 1-8; Chapter II, "American, Iberian and African Antecedents", pp. 9-19; Chapter X, "The Indian's Renaissance and Race Mixture Re-evaluated", pp. 139-150.

The work of an outstanding contemporary sociologist, the selections noted provide a summary that deals with up-to-date research in language that should not be too technical for the introductory student. The portions noted are deemed most useful in what is identified as a "short book devoted to a very long subject", one which is based on the "present state of research" and which endeavors to counteract what are held to be obsolete interpretations.

Wagley, Charles, "The Formation of the American Population", Chapter 2, pp. 19-40 in The Ongoing Evolution of Latin American Populations (Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 1971), edited by Francisco Salzano.

The selection is more detailed than the brief portion of Wagley's essay mentioned above, and the language is more technical. The author explains the meaning of the term "social race" and develops his concepts of the influence of the three principal systems of "social race" in Latin America. He also suggests that the process that has produced diversity and hybridization will continue and gain velocity. The chapter should appeal to more serious students.

Tannenbaum, Frank, Ten Keys to Latin America (New York, Vintage Books, 1962), Chapter 2, "Race", pp. 35-52.

The fact that Tannenbaum, one of the most venerable and stimulating of North American Latin Americanists, regarded the subject as one of his "ten keys" to an understanding of the area conveys special value to his discussion and interpretation of the acculturation process in the new world. His view that the process of mestinization has produced the "dominant influence in Latin America" adds interest to the chapter.

Alexander, Robert J., Today's Latin America (New York, Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1968), "The People", pp. 27-54.

The chapter provides a suitable general background, but would need to be augmented with additional material.

Sanchez-Albornoz, Nicolas, The Population of Latin America, A History (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1974). Translated by W.A.R. Richardson. Chapter I, "Demographic History of Latin America", pp. 1-21.

As with the entire book, the section cited here is more concerned with methodology than substance, but it is offered as an example of the more recent work being done.

Knight, Franklin W., The African Dimension in Latin American Societies (New York, Macmillan Publishing Company, Inc., 1974), Chapter 4, "Group Consciousness and Race Relations in the Twentieth Century", pp. 73-116.

As indicated by the title, this book confines itself to the impact of the African in the new world. In the chapter cited, the author traces attitudes on race relations, as he sees them, in various parts of the Western Hemisphere, including the United States, Brazil, Puerto Rico and Cuba. He finds little achievement toward integration and "black consciousness" anywhere but in Cuba. Brazil's often vaunted reputation for racial democracy and absence of confrontation is found to be less than fully deserved. Although focussed on only one aspect of the subject, the pages cited would be useful in the adjustment of perspective.

The acculturation, or "mestinization" process in Latin America has attracted the attention of authors approaching it from the philosophical as well as from the sociological viewpoint, and what they have to say is often quite interesting. Following are a few of those who have addressed themselves to the special significance of that process:

Northrup, F.S.C., The Meeting of East and West: An Inquiry Into World Understanding (New York, Collier Books, 1960), especially the chapter entitled "The Rich Culture of Mexico".

Toynbee, Arnold, "The Racial Solution", pp. 30-31 in a special issue of Encounter magazine entitled Rediscovering Latin America (Vol. XXV, No. 3, September, 1965). The selection is brief but illuminating.

de Madariaga, Salvador, The Fall of the Spanish Empire (London, Hollis and Carter, 1947). The early chapters of this classic are concerned with various segments and their origins.

Bryce, James, "The Relation of the Races in South America", Chapter IX, pp. 196-216, in Latin American Panorama, An Anthology (New York, Capricorn Books, 1969), edited by Paul Kramer and Robert E. McNicoll.

Ulsar Pietri, Arturo, "Crucible of the Races", in Americas, Vol. 27, No. 3, March, 1975, pp. 28-35. An up-to-date view by a well-known Venezuelan.

POPULATION TRENDS

Trends involving "The People" of Latin America that are of the greatest current interest and significance are the rate of population growth and the increasing concentration of people in ever larger cities. These are subjects which have attracted the attention of scholars, journalists--almost anyone who writes about the area. The following suggestions have been identified as likely to be of particular value to the student launching into the subject for the first time.

D'Antonio, William V., "The Problem of Population Growth", Chapter XII of Latin American History: Select Problems--Identity, Integration, Nationhood (New York, Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc., 1969), edited by Frederick B. Pike.

As with other selections from this most useful book, the author contributes a careful introduction and a conclusion to excerpts from several different sources. In this case, viewpoints expressed include those of the Roman Catholic Church, former Colombian President and OAS Secretary General Alberto Lleras Camargo, and several scholars. The student is thus presented with challenging concepts and an interpretation by a thoughtful specialist.

Smith, T. Lynn, Studies of Latin American Societies (See above), Chapter 4, "The Growth of Population in Central and South America", pp. 38-55 and Chapter 7, "Rural Urban Migration", pp. 102-120.

> The first chapter cited presents data, with all appropriate reservations regarding its reliability, which constitute an impressive statement of the "population explosion" phenomenon and its basic causes. Also included is a balanced estimate of the probable effectiveness of various measures now being projected to deal with the problem. The chapter on the migration to the cities clearly identifies that trend, its causes and the effects it is producing.

Hanke, Lewis, Contemporary Latin America, A Short History (Princeton, D. Van Nostrand, 1968), pp. 226-229 and Chapter III, "Rural Life and the Rush to the Cities", pp. 283-292.

> Dr. Hanke's brief introduction sketches the problems posed by the population shifts that are taking place. Chapter III includes brief excerpts from Raymond Crist, T. Lynn Smith and Charles Wagley that deal with various factors affecting the trend and its pace.

Gonzalez, Alfonso, "Some Effects of Population Growth on Latin America's Economy", pp. 210-228 in Contemporary Cultures and Societies of Latin America (New York, Random House, 1965), edited by Dwight B. Heath.

The author gives a thorough statement of the rate and amount of increase of population according to the increasingly reliable statistics now available. This is followed by a careful indication of his view of the consequences for the economic condition of the area. An evaluation of alternative approaches to the problem and the general outlook is also included. The selection is well presented, interesting, and valuable in all respects.

Freyre, Gilberto, The Masters and the Slaves, A Study in the Development of Brazilian Civilization (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1956 edition), Chapter I, "General Characteristics of the Portuguese Colonization of Brazil: Formation of an Agrarian, Slave-holding, and Hybrid Society", pp. 3-80.

Illustrative of the earliest and basic cause of population increase, Gilberto Freyre provides some of the more vivid descriptions of the procreative urge and capacity of the European males who settled the new world. This is but one of many descriptions of the manner in which races were joined and the newly discovered regions were "mestinized", and the people continued to exist in spite of terrible losses from disease and other causes.

TOPIC FIVE

THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE

There are many aspects of the structure of Latin American society that distinguish it from the patterns into which people in other parts of the world have been formed, or have formed themselves. Most of these distinctive features result from the historical processes that brought together and then continued to influence the three nuclear groups--Indian, European and African. At the central core of the varied and often colorful components of Latin American society, however, there is a persistent, enduring division between two separate and always identifiable sectors of the populace, sectors which are almost imperceptibly yielding in some slight degree to modernization. Whether denominated "rich and poor", "aristocracy and peasantry", or "*oligarquía* and *humildes*", the division represents a deep rift which one approaching Latin America for the first time needs to know about, and try to understand.

Within this basic division there are, of course, a number of distinctive elements of the Latin American social structure, and anthropologists as well as scholars from other disciplines have contributed studies, descriptions and analyses from many different points of view. The readings suggested below include, first, a few of the general reviews that seem most informative, and then excerpts from more specialized studies illustrating the significance of specific social, cultural, or racial groups of particular interest.

GENERAL READING

Pike, Frederick B., Spanish America: Tradition and Social Innovation, 1900-1970 (New York, W.W. Norton, 1973), Chapter 1, "Turn of the Century Spanish America: Traditional Society and a Revolutionary Challenge", pp. 9-14, and Chapter 3, "Social and Economic Factors in Preserving Traditional Society", pp. 29-41.

> In these two chapters Professor Pike has provided in concise form an impressive example of social analysis with historical depth. He describes the characteristics of the two basic segments of Latin American society--the "dominant" and the "sub-culture"--and explains some of the principal factors that not only led to their formation but also help to explain the tenacity with which they have persisted. In the second chapter cited, the author identifies new social and economic factors of the present century that might have been expected to modify the underlying structure but which he believes actually tended to strengthen its hold. Thus the reader encounters a point of view which holds that such "modernizing" elements as the development of a middle class and the growth of foreign investment have thus far contributed more to the continued separation of the two prevailing portions of society than to bringing them together. The selection offers the best brief but meaningful explanation of why Latin America, although a highly volatile area, is one in which very little basic social change seems to occur. Whether one agrees with Pike's thesis or not, the person reading the selection will have been exposed to facts and an interpretation of them that are certain to help him understand the reality of Latin America.

Wagley, Charles and Harris, Marvin, "A Typology of Latin American Sub-Cultures", Chapter III, pp. 81-117 in The Latin American Tradition, Essays on the Unity and Diversity of Latin American Culture (New York, Columbia University Press, 1968), edited by Wagley; also found at pp. 70-94 in Government and Politics in Latin America, A Reader (New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1967), edited by Peter G. Snow.

Originally written in the early 1960's, this essay by Wagley and Harris divides the Latin American lower class, as the major portion of the entire population, into nine separate and distinctive "sub-cultures". In identifying and describing each of these segments, he gives an extraordinarily valuable key to an understanding of the general social structure that is to be encountered almost everywhere in Latin America. Although some of the terms used are those of the specialist rather than for the general reader, the approach and the pertinent comments on the various groups make the reading one of great utility for the introductory course, and also one that will be helpful to the student who wishes to pursue the subject further.

Alexander, Robert J., Today's Latin America (New York, Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1968), "Society", pp. 104-117.

The author touches upon the "traditional ruling group", the lower and middle classes, patronage, kinship relations, relations of the sexes, social change, the urban workers and several other subjects in a very few pages. Although quite useful as a brief background for these subjects, the chapter would need to be augmented substantially to provide the overview considered desirable in an introductory course.

Redclift, Michael, "Social Structure and Social Change", Chapter 3, pp. 66-89, in Latin America, Essays in Continuity and Change (London, British Broadcasting Corporation, Ltd., 1974), edited by Harold Blakemore.

The text of the lecture in which British television viewers were informed about Latin American society contains interesting data on certain basic aspects of the class structure, with emphasis upon that "overwhelming majority of peasant descent", the "landlord-serf" relationship, the portion of the population that remains pure Indian, and some of the "social values that prevail". The reading is brief, but quite informative.

Gillin, John P., "Changing Cultural Values of the Latin American Lower Classes", Chapter I, pp. 1-18, in Constructive Change in Latin America (Pittsburg, University of Pittsburg Press, 1968), edited by Cole Blasier.

Gillin packs quite a lot of information about Latin American class groupings into a relatively short essay, and contributes some interesting thoughts about the cultural values that prevail. The selection would need to be amplified with other readings, but it offers a good introduction.

Olien, Michael D., Latin Americans, Contemporary Peoples and Their Cultural Traditions (New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1973), Chapter 5, "The Study of Latin Americans", pp. 145-189, especially 160-189.

> A textbook in anthropology, Olien's work comes to grips with "Classifying the Contemporary Latin American" in the pages cited, and several classification systems are reviewed and briefly described. Much of the text utilizes technical terminology relevant to more advanced study of the subject, and the plan of its organization is not always easily understood, but the portion cited, and perhaps Chapter 6, could be useful.

Alba, Victor, The Latin Americans (New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1969), Chapter IV, "Why Has Latin America Not Changed?", pp. 104-124.

> Alba's comments on the historical factors contributing to the development of class distinctions in Latin America and his description of their durability are thought-provoking and useful. Of particular interest is his emphasis upon the development and tenacity of the systems of large land holding that have so frequently defied efforts at reform, as well as on the growing significance of the middle class. The latter portion of the chapter is more concerned with economic and political elements than class structure, but the pages indicated include thoughtful generalizations of value.

SPECIALIZED STUDIES EMPHASIZING SPECIFIC SEGMENTS OF LATIN AMERICAN SOCIETY

Lewis, Oscar, "The Culture of Poverty", pp. 469-479, in Contemporary Cultures and Societies of Latin America (New York, Random House, 1974), edited by Dwight B. Heath, and the same author's Five Families: Mexican Studies in the Culture of Poverty (New York, Mentor, 1959).

Every student undertaking to learn about Latin America for the first time should be introduced to Oscar Lewis and some portion of his first-hand accounts of the "poor", of whom there are so many, and the ways in which they live. The essay on "The Culture of Poverty" is a general summary of his evaluation and analysis of the qualities and characteristics of the culture of this vast segment of the people of Latin America. It has appeared in various forms and places, beginning in 1959, but the reading from Heath's anthology is suggested because it is a reprint which incorporates revisions made in 1970 by the author shortly before his death. At the same time, there is no substitute for actually reading at least a portion of one of Lewis' several transcriptions of the day-to-day living of Mexican individuals or families who were, or had been, members of "the culture of poverty". One approach that has been used to advantage is to assign reading about the respective "families" of Five Families to different members of a class or group, an opportunity later being given to the students to compare impressions gained.

Thomsen, Moritz, *Living Poor, a Peace Corps Chronicle* (Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1969), Part Three, "1967", pp. 163-230, especially pp. 173 ff.

> Many first-hand accounts have been written of direct contacts with segments of Latin American society. The Thomsen book is suggested because it recounts the relatively recent experiences of an older, more mature Peace Corps volunteer in day-to-day association with the people of an impoverished rural area. Although the place is Ecuador, it could be almost anywhere along the Latin American coast-line. There are memorable *vignettes* throughout the book, but the section noted is most vivid in setting forth the impact of poverty and some of its underlying causes.

Wolf, Eric R. and Hansen, Edward C., *The Human Condition of Latin America*, Chapter 3, "Communities", pp. 71-99, and Chapter 5, "The Human Side of the Enclave Economy", pp. 118-204.

> The Wolf-Hansen book has achieved considerable popularity among Latin Americanists, perhaps because it concerns itself with human rather than institutional aspects. In their introductory "Briefing" on Latin America, pp. 3-27, the authors explain the basic thesis, which emphasizes the importance of productive "enclaves", dependent upon external--"metropolitan"--controls, within an essentially unproductive "hinterland". Respective segments of the social structure are placed within that theoretical framework, and relevant selections from the writings of other scholars are quoted to illustrate the thesis. The first selection cited, for example, brings out contrasts between

Indian and Creole "open" and "closed" communities in a manner which, according to the authors, "...goes a long way toward explaining the patterns of life lived in Latin American communities today". In the second selection, the authors identify and discuss specific units--"Large Estates", "The Cattle Ranch", "Industry", "Cities", and others--in such a way as to bring out the patron-dependent relationship existing in each. There are also brief but enlightening sections on "the nuclear family" and "the growing middle class", with a concluding summary of the three "recurrent themes" that emerge in the pattern of social relationships. Whether or not one accepts the validity of the central thesis of this book, the point of view is interesting and it helps to give meaning to an examination of the various factors that are brought to bear on the Latin American social structure.

Johnson, John J., (Editor), Continuity and Change in Latin America (Stanford, Stanford University Press, 1964), Chapter 1, "The Peasant", by Charles Wagley, pp. 21-48; Chapter 2, "Rural Labor", by Richard N. Adams, pp. 49-78; and Chapter 7, "The Urban Worker", by Frank Bonilla, pp. 186-205.

The three selections are cited as they appear in the book edited by Johnson because the combination brings together in a convenient way authoritative studies of three of the major components of the laboring class as the preponderant element in the social structure. Important distinctions are made between those in the agricultural sector who work for sheer sustenance and those who receive at least meager pay. The Bonilla essay helps to explain the attractions of city living despite the hardships suffered by the dwellers in the city slums.

Gillin, John P., "Some Signposts for Policy", pp. 21-47 of Chapter One in Social Change in Latin America Today, Its Implications for U.S. Policy (New York, Harper and Brothers, 1960), published for the Council on Foreign Relations.

> The pages cited, a portion of a chapter setting forth considerations for U.S. policy in the 1960's, summarize in a particularly impressive way the factors that give the middle class significance and strength in Latin America today. Despite the tendency of more contemporaneous writings to play down the role of the middle sector, it continues to grow in size and potential importance, and an understanding of the values and motivations affecting its members is essential to a better knowledge of the Latin American scene. Gillin provides the basis for this in a thoughtful essay within the chapter noted.

Andreski, Stanislav, Parasitism and Subversion, the Case of Latin America (New York, Pantheon Books, 1966), Chapter 1, "The Predicament", pp. 1-22.

> The structure of Latin American society is placed within and explained by a conceptual framework which projects historical and other factors that created a privileged class living upon and dominating the masses. The selection explains the author's thesis, which is stimulating but probably oversimplified.

Heath, Dwight B. and Adams, R.N., (Editors), Contemporary Cultures and Societies of Latin America, A Reader in the Social Anthropology of

Middle and South America (New York, Random House, 1974), "Introduction", pp. 3-16; William Mangin, "Latin American Squatter Settlements, A Problem and a Solution", pp. 340-359; and Frank W. Young and Isao Fujimoto, "Social Differentiation in Latin American Communities", pp. 58-68. "The Culture of Poverty", by Oscar Lewis and "A Typology of Latin American Subcultures" by Wagley and Harris, which were noted above, also appear in the Heath anthology.

> The Mangin essay on squatter settlements has particular interest because it presents a different and challenging interpretation of the social importance of a group which is looming ever larger on the Latin American scene. Rather than presenting the story of the squatter settlement in terms of unrelieved squalor, the author views it as "...a process of social reconstruction through popular initiative". He also discusses eight "standard myths" about the subject. The article by Young and Fujimoto includes pertinent commentary on specific aspects of the social structure.

Toynbee, Arnold J., *America and the World Revolution, and Other Lectures* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1962), Chapter II, "The Present Revolution in Latin America", pp. 181-205.

> The eminent historian and philosopher devotes a published lecture to an examination of the basic class structure of Latin America. In it he identifies some of the changes he believed were under way in the 1960's when the lecture was written--increasing importance of the middle class, basic land reforms, and the move to the cities. Toynbee apparently agrees with the quotation from Herbert

Matthews with which he concludes the essay, to the effect that the transformation constitutes "...one of the most dramatic and explosive movements in all history". (p. 205) Although there are many Latin Americanists who would not agree with his conclusion, Toynbee's analysis merits consideration and may not be so far out of line as the doubters think.

Lambert, Jacques, Latin America, Social Structure and Political Institutions (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1967), Chapters 3 and 4, "The Latifundio: The Large Estate in Latin America" and "Responsibility of the Latifundios for Lags in Social Development", pp. 59-97.

The Lambert book, despite its broad sounding title, is concerned primarily with only specific segments of the social structure. Nevertheless, the author's comments on the large landed estate are relevant to an understanding of the more comprehensive subject because of the importance of that element from which so much of the social structure derives.

Petras, James, Politics and Social Structure in Latin America (New York, Monthly Review Press, 1969), Chapter 1, "Class and Politics", pp. 13-80.

The chapter noted surveys the various class sectors in urban Latin America, apparently with the purpose of evaluating their respective political potentialities. The point of view is leftist; reading the selection would give an opportunity for students to become acquainted with an example of analysis by a member of the sizeable group of Latin Americanists interpreting institutions and events according to the Marxist pattern.

Crist, Raymond E., "Tropical Subsistence Agriculture in Latin America: Some Neglected Aspects and Implications", in Smithsonian Report for 1963 (Washington, Smithsonian Institution, 1964), pp. 503-519; also printed in part in Vol. II, pp. 166-170 of Modern Latin America: Continent in Ferment (Princeton, D. Van Nostrand Company, 1967), edited by Lewis Hanke.

> Despite its rather cumbersome title, this essay by Professor Crist gives an especially thoughtful, well-stated explanation of the permanence of the subsistence farmer as an element of major significance in the social structure.

Crow, John A., The Epic of Latin America (New York, Doubleday and Company, 1971), Chapters 21 and 22, "The Feudal Pattern of Colonial Society" and "Life in the Colonial Towns", pp. 255-282.

> These two chapters are suggested because of the historical perspective they would lend to descriptions of the contemporary class structure, emphasizing once again how much of the past remains in the Latin America of today.

Behrendt, Richard F., "The Uprooted: A Guatemalan Sketch", as it appears in Vol. II, pp. 430-435 of Latin American Civilization, edited by Benjamin Keen.

> This is a brief but unusually perceptive account of the impact of "modernization" on Indian communities that have lived for many

generations according to patterns established before the Spaniards arrived.

Freyre, Gilberto, New World in the Tropics, The Culture of Modern Brazil (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1959), Chapter II, "Frontier and Plantation in Brazil", pp. 67-92, and Chapter IV, "Ethnic and Social Conditions in Modern Brazil", pp. 114-140.

Two selections by the celebrated Brazilian anthropologist, sociologist and historian that give the flavor of his abundant writing, almost all of which emphasizes factors of class and social structure. The essay by Freyre quoted in The Borzoi Reader in Latin American History, edited by Helen Delpar--"Big House and Slave Quarters"--Vol. I, pp. 81-88, is also valuable because it is more succinct than many of that author's writings. The distinctiveness of the Brazilian social patterns is also brought out in reading Freyre.

TOPIC SIX

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Politics rivals bull-fighting or soccer as an activity which engages the time and attention of Latin Americans. Although there are times when political endeavors result in the governing of the country and its people, efforts to exert power and influence to attain political objectives exceed those devoted to the affairs of government. North American, European, and Latin American writers have examined almost every aspect of the political scene, producing a kaleidoscopic literature that penetrates into the most obscure facets. Nevertheless it is difficult to find scholars who have been bold enough to generalize meaningfully about the overall subject.

On the other hand, almost any North American who has read the headlines or watched the television news programs is prepared to express an opinion about the instability, corruptness, and unreliability of governments throughout Latin America, often with little appreciation of the vast differences that exist among them. It should be a central purpose of the examination of "Politics and Government" in an introductory course to counteract the caricatures that convey an impression of basic governmental incapacity in Latin America. An effort needs to be made to promote a better knowledge of both the positive and the negative qualities that are to be found. Even more important is the development of a better understanding of the reasons why the manner and methods of Latin American politics and government are different from those to which we are accustomed.

Readings suggested to assist in this regard are listed below in three general categories: (a) those which provide general summaries of Latin American political and governmental attributes; (b) those which emphasize one or another of the characteristics of the traditional political scene deemed most prevalent, such as "dictatorship", the "golpe de estado", etc.; and (c) those which examine recent political developments aimed at fundamental alteration of the political structure.

(A) GENERAL SUMMARIES

Anderson, Charles W., "The Latin American Political System", from the author's Politics and Economic Change in Latin America, pp. 87-114; also found in somewhat abridged or altered form in Latin American Politics, Studies of the Contemporary Scene (New York, Doubleday and Company, 1970), edited by Robert D. Tomasek, pp. 4-36; and in Government and Politics in Latin America, A Reader (New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1967), edited by Peter G. Snow, pp. 230-246.

> As indicated by the number of times it has been reprinted in anthologies, Anderson's study is a concise but, at the same time, comprehensive analysis of the principal political forces in Latin America and the ways in which they qualify as "power contenders" in Latin American politics. Noting the frequency with which it is assumed that the political scene presents nothing but unpredictability, Anderson skillfully draws attention to "consistent patterns of the game...." Producing a political system obviously different from that to which North Americans are accustomed, Latin American "power

contenders" strive to achieve and exercise "power capabilities" to gain political control. This may come through elections, but as Anderson also explains, "...elections are not definitive in many parts of Latin America". These and other elements are described in terms understandable to the student.

Von Lazar, Arpad, Latin American Politics: A Primer (Boston, Allyn and Bacon, 1971), Chapter 2, "Political Institutions, Their Role and Functioning", pp. 23-48 and Chapter 3, "Political Parties and Political Participation", pp. 49-72.

Explaining that the traditional concentration on the study of formal political structure is "restrictive" when applied to Latin America, Von Lazar examines the "center of legitimate authority" for the operation of the state in a broader context, and the result is a clearer picture of what is actually involved. In the second chapter noted, the author provides a concise, informed, and useful review of the principal interest groups that play upon the political stage. Although the entire book could be read to advantage, the portions cited should be particularly meaningful.

Gomez, R.A., Government and Politics in Latin America (New York, Random House, 1963), revised edition, 117 pages, plus notes, bibliography, and index.

It would not be feasible to separate out specific portions of Prof. Gomez' already brief review of the principal elements of

Latin America's political institutions. He has achieved a masterpiece of condensation without omitting any of the more significant elements, and the result is an excellent introduction to the complexities of the subject.

Burr, Robert N., Our Troubled Hemisphere, Perspectives on United States-Latin American Relations (Washington, The Brookings Institution, 1967), Chapter V, "Domestic Politics in Latin America", pp. 89-107.

Burr's chapter on domestic politics is a thoughtful, penetrating brief summary of the principal elements of the Latin American political scene. The all-important role of the military and those of the elite, pressure groups and political parties are described in succinct but illuminating terms, and an evaluation is made of the import of U.S. involvement when it occurs. It is a refreshing, well-written account, highly usable in the introductory course.

Harris, Louis K. and Alba, Victor, The Political Culture and Behavior of Latin America (Kent State University Press, 1974), Chapters 5-7, "Governmental Forms and Political Practices", "Political Pluralism and Power Contenders", and "Functional Elites", pp. 53-98.

The chapters cited appear to be the most relevant portions of the book, the stated objective of which is "...to present the political ideas and processes of the major contenders in the struggle for power."

Although there might seem to be an imbalance in the descriptions of the relative strengths of the "power contenders", with the "working class" allotted only one page, the situation described is probably not too far from the mark. The selection includes a valuable description of the principal elements of the political structure and offers useful insight into how the parts fit together.

Tannenbaum, Frank, The Future of Democracy in Latin America, Essays by Frank Tannenbaum, edited, with introduction, by Joseph Maier and Richard Weatherhead, (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1974), "Politics and Government in Latin America", pp. 124-137, and "The Future of Democracy in Latin America", pp. 46-82.

Two of the essays in a collection of Tannenbaum's works brought together after his death are suggested. As with other pieces by one of North America's foremost Latin Americanists, the chapters do not, perhaps, offer an entirely comprehensive survey, but the insights into Latin America's political behavior gained from Tannenbaum's study and experience should contribute to a better understanding of the full panorama, the other portions of which can be filled in by other readings.

Tannenbaum, Frank, Ten Keys to Latin America (New York, Vintage Books, 1962), Chapter 8, "Politics", pp. 136-172 and Chapter 7, "Leadership", pp. 112-135.

The chapters cited here offer an additional opportunity to benefit from the Tannenbaum wisdom and experience, and they are more directly focussed on the general subject.

Tannenbaum, Frank, "The Political Dilemma in Latin America", Foreign Affairs, April, 1960.

Although the framework of Tannenbaum's article pertains roughly to the early 1960's, many of the comments have a timelessness that make them significant to an understanding of politics in Latin America at whatever year or time. The point of view is distinctive and illuminating.

Calvert, Peter, "Crisis and Change: Politics and Government", in Latin America, Essays on Continuity and Change, edited by Harold Blakemore, Chapter 4, pp. 90-110.

A lecture presented by the British Broadcasting Company, Calvert's essay emphasizes the historical background. The author also endeavors, with considerable success, to reconcile two "popular views" which he says are represented by the apparently contradictory concepts of a "continent in ferment" and one with "underlying stability". The selection is not a comprehensive survey, but the interpretations are valuable.

Alexander, Robert J., Today's Latin America, chapters on "Government", "Politics", and "The Military", pp. 118-182.

The selections are general and quite brief, but they provide a good beginning. Of particular value is a rather detailed chart of political parties, on pages 162-167, which illustrates the variety of movements to be found. Professor Alexander has also included an excellent, brief essay on "The Rise of Parties in Latin American Politics" in pp. xvi to xxv of the introduction to his huge book on Latin American Political Parties (New York, Praeger Publishers, 1973), a volume which contains detailed information on most of the political parties of each of the Latin American states.

Alexander, Robert J., "The Emergence of Modern Political Parties in Latin America", Chapter 5, pp. 101-125 in Politics of Change in Latin America (New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1964), edited by Joseph Maier and Richard W. Weatherhead.

The chapter cited is an additional summary by Alexander. In it he describes the basic conservative-liberal tendencies of the 19th century and the categories of political groupings that have emerged in the twentieth, with special attention to the military and the church.

Jane, Cecil, Liberty and Despotism in Spanish America (New York, Cooper Square Publishers, 1966, first published in 1929), Chapters I and II, "The Political Character of the Republics" and "Liberty and Efficiency", pp. 1-27.

Cecil Jane's essays are classics. Well-written, thoughtful, and grounded in a depth of historical understanding, they might well be required reading for all North Americans who expect to be concerned with Latin America. The two chapters suggested above should be of particular value, but others on "Freedom in Spanish America", "The Search for Efficient Government" and "The Future of Latin America" also help to demonstrate how little Latin America has changed, or is likely to change rapidly, despite the apparent fervor for basic revolution. Jane insists that the method of change, when and if it comes, is likely to be their own--"They can reach their goal only by their own road." (p. 170)

Lambert, Jacques, Latin America, Social Structure and Political Institutions (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1967), Part IV, Chapters 13-18, "Political Institutions", pp. 257-366.

Although the section is rather long, the chapters cited are of considerable value because of the point-by-point comparison of presidential government as it exists in Latin America with that practiced in the United States. Most of the institutions of government are dealt with in that way.

Graham, Richard (Editor), A Century of Brazilian History Since 1865, Issues and Problems (New York, Knopf, 1969), Chapter 19, pp. 156-176, "Development, The Oligarchy and Politics", by Leslie Lipson and Chapter 22, pp. 199-213, "Brazil's Reputation for Political Stability", by James L. Busey.

> These two chapters from the Graham anthology on Brazilian history are suggested because of the value they have in bringing out aspects and qualities of the Brazilian approach to politics that are distinctive from that found in other parts of Latin America.

(B) TRADITIONAL ELEMENTS OF THE POLITICAL STRUCTURE

Aspects of Latin American government and politics that have been regarded as traditional, and most prevalent, are the dictator, the military, and the _golpe de estado_. Much of the literature in the field has therefore concentrated on these phenomena and the factors that have caused them to predominate in a political atmosphere which seems at the same time to place great emphasis on constitutionalism. The readings suggested below are illustrative only, since it would not be feasible to include a comprehensive list of readings to deal with each topic that might be appropriate.

Humphreys, R.A., _Tradition and Revolt in Latin America_ (New York, Columbia University Press, 1969), Chapter 11, "The Caudillo Tradition", pp. 216-228.

> The historical roots of one of the predominant features of Latin American politics are examined by a thoughtful historian. Noting that "discrepancies" between constitutional theory and practice have been peculiarly marked in Latin America, Humphreys contributes an articulate explanation of the manner in which twentieth century tendencies have derived from the

tradition of caudillo. In reading this essay the student will gain a much better capacity to understand the unwritten factors that influence the ways Latin Americans are governed.

Hamill, Hugh, M. (Editor), Dictatorship in Spanish America (New York, Random House, 1965), "Introduction", pp. 3-25.

The readings in this full-length book include a number of items of interest and possible usefulness. The editor's introduction summarizes significant attributes of several memorable caudillos. It also contributes to a better understanding of the differences between the caudillo and the cacique, who is identified with a smaller, localized community, as well as with Indian tradition. Although Hamill finds little in common among caudillos, he does point out the contributions they have at times made by providing government instead of anarchy.

Chevalier, Francois, "The Origins of Caudillismo", Volume II, pp. 25-37, in The Borzoi Reader in Latin American History (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1972), edited by Helen Delpar.

A French scholar presents an interesting synthesis of historical factors that contributed to the predominance of personal leadership in Latin American politics. Skillfully weaving together attributes of the strong men of the 19th century, from Bolívar to Porfirio Díaz, he notes the likelihood that these qualities will continue to have an impact, in spite of more modern influences, largely economic, that have altered the political scene. The reading should provide valuable perspective on the enduring qualities of caudillismo.

Tannenbaum, Frank, "The Political Dilemma in Latin America", Foreign Affairs, Vol. XXXVIII, April, 1960, pp. 497-515. Also found in Interpreting Latin American History, edited by Ramon Eduardo Ruiz.

The veteran Latin Americanist discusses in a thoughtful manner the way in which all things in Latin America change, except the appeal of the caudillo.

Brisk, William J., "The New Caciquismo", Chapter 12, pp. 151-163 in The Caciques: Oligarchical Politics and the System of Caciquismo in the Luso-Hispanic World (Albuquerque, University of New Mexico Press, 1973), edited by Robert Keen.

In presenting a thesis that easier communication and centralized government have tended to reduce the power of the local chieftan, the author identifies what he calls "institutionalized caciques"--pressure groups that are fulfilling the welfare and other functions once carried out by the personal leader. The selection would be useful in conveying a better understanding of the differences between caudillo and cacique, and trends affecting both.

Johnson, John J., The Military and Society in Latin America (Stanford, Stanford University Press, 1964), Chapter IX, "Retrospect and Prospect", pp. 244-267.

> This and the two selections that follow represent the viewpoints of three foremost students of the Latin American "Military" on the place of that all-important element in the Latin American political scene. Johnson's projection of the changing military role over the coming years finds that change is likely to result from new social and economic factors, but that the central importance of the military in civilian affairs will continue.

Lieuwen, Edwin, "The Changing Role of the Armed Forces: An Analysis", pp. 91-119, in Latin American Politics, Studies of the Contemporary Scene (New York, Doubleday and Company, 1970), edited by Robert D. Tomasek.

> Although written in 1960, the essay deals realistically with the political capacities of the military establishment and foreshadows accurately some of the developments that have since taken place.

Mc Alister, Lyle, "Role of the Military in the Dynamics of Change", Chapter 5, pp. 136-160 in Continuity and Change in Latin America (Stanford, Stanford University Press, 1964), edited by John J. Johnson.

In addition to identifying specific military and non-military functions, the author analyzes the "mentality of the coup d'etat" which presumes a right to act politically and to assume power. He also presents some interesting "propositions" and "conclusions" which set the stage for a better understanding of the military role.

Moreno, Francisco and Mitrani, Barbara, (Editors), Conflict and Violence in Latin American Politics, A Book of Readings (New York, Thomas Y. Crowell, 1971), "The Coup d'Etat: Modern Techniques and Countermeasures", pp. 42-58.

The author of the selection is identified as "Metron, Incorporated". The study examines forcible governmental changes in various parts of the world, including Latin America, presumably in an attempt to find a universally applicable formula. The result is interesting, but not conclusive that Latin American golpes can be placed into any standard pattern. This is an area in which meaningful generalization is difficult, if not impossible.

(C) THE POLITICS OF FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE

No subject concerning Latin America is more popular or more widely heralded, especially by younger Latin Americanists, than that "fundamental change" must be wrought throughout the area. Few writers question that such change will take place; they differ only on the manner in which it will come about and the kinds of government and society that will replace it. One being introduced to Latin American politics should be given an opportunity to read at least two of the selections that are suggested below--one which examines the forces of revolutionary change from a reasonably objective viewpoint and one which starts from the premise that revolutionary violence will probably be necessary.

First, however, are three selections which examine the roots and causes of violent revolution, as well as the forms it takes.

Stokes, William S., "Violence as a Power Factor in Latin American Politics", Western Political Quarterly, Vol. V, No. 3, September, 1952, pp. 445-468; excerpts contained in The Human Condition in Latin America (New York, Oxford University Press, 1972), edited by Wolf and Hanson, pp. 225-242.

> The essential elements of this fine study appear to be included in the pages cited in Wolf and Hanson, which may be more easily accessible than the original publication. The selection undertakes a careful examination of the forms violence may take, from machetismo to the "electoral method of organizing power". Less attention is given to guerrilla activity and terrorism than in more recent studies of revolutionary violence, but that does not detract from the validity of the conclusions.

Kling, Merle, "Violence and Politics in Latin America", pp. 191-206 in Latin American Radicalism, A Documentary Report on Left and Nationalist Movements (New York, Oxford University Press, 1970), edited by Horowitz, de Castro and Gerassi.

The selection constitutes a carefully prepared, statistically supported description of the past and present pervasiveness of violence in Latin American politics. Useful comparisons are drawn between the situation there and those found in Northern Europe and the U.S.A. It is well to be reminded that Latin America's frequent resort to violence has produced everything from maintenance of the status quo to the kind of fundamental change that has occurred in Cuba.

Pike, Frederick B., "Sources of Revolution: Their Impact on Freedom and Reform in Latin America", pp. 28-58 in Freedom and Reform in Latin America (Notre Dame, Indiana, University of Notre Dame Press, 1959), edited by Pike.

Although written before the full impact of Castroism was felt, the study offers interesting, thoughtful considerations worthy of attention.

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Noteworthy descriptions of the radical approach to revolutionary change, with analyses of cause and effect, are to be found in the following:

Hodges, Donald C., The Latin American Revolution, Politics and Strategy from Apro-Marxism to Guevarism (New York, William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1974), Chapter IV, "The New Left: Fidel and OLAS", pp. 136-160.

The book as a whole presents a rather thorough account of recent revolutionary movements, but the chapter cited is most relevant for the current situation. The author describes the "New Left" which, he indicates, consists of heterogeneous groups directly or indirectly responding to the influence of Fidel Castro and the Cuban Revolution. The tone is sympathetic to these groups, as well as to cooperating "Guevarist insurrectionary focos in the form of urban guerrillas" which "... have become the most effective nuclei for polarizing the population and resisting the present ascendancy of military dictatorships". (p. 261). In addition to acquainting the student with the radical approach, the book might well be used as a challenge to his capacity to identify some rather obvious distortions of U.S. policy and practice.

Mercier Vega, Luis, Guerrillas in Latin America, the Technique of the Counter State (New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1969), Introduction, pp. 1-7.

This is one of the best books on guerrilla activities in Latin America, offering a restrained and objective account of the origins, motivations and results of the various movements, with special attention to certain countries. For the introductory course, sections of the book might be chosen for illustrative purposes, one or another of the specific movements being assigned for special attention. For general reading, however, the introduction is brief but very useful in explaining the basically individualistic nature of the respective groups.

Gott, Richard, Guerrilla Movements in Latin America (New York, Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1970), "Introduction", pp. 1-36 and "Epilogue", pp. 483-496.

A British journalist with substantial experience in Latin America celebrates his fondness for Che Guevara in a book which is quite thorough in dealing with the radical leftist movements. The bias is complete, but the information on the twists and turns of left-wing activities appears to be written by one who knows the facts. Once again, however, the capacity of the perceptive student to identify distortions can be tested.

Frank, Andre Gunder, Latin America, Underdevelopment or Revolution, Essays on the Development of Underdevelopment and the Immediate Enemy (New York, Monthly Review Press, 1969), Chapter 25, "Capitalist Underdevelopment or Socialist Revolution?", pp. 371-409.

Frank is one of the more articulate of the left-wing writers. Although the emphasis of the selection is economic and social, there is no doubt that the focus for action, is political: "...the strategic coincidence of class struggle and the anti-imperialist struggle against the metropolitan bourgeosie is obviously valid for guerrilla warfare, which must begin against the national bourgeosie of the country." (p. 372)

Romero, Carlos, "Revolutionary Practice and Theory in Latin America", Part III, pp. 580-606 in Latin American Radicalism, A Documentary Report on Left and Nationalist Movements (New York, Vintage Books, 1969), edited by Horowitz, de Castro and Gerassi.

The selection, by a Chilean economist writing in Cuba in 1967, sets forth a clear statement of a Marxist-Leninist interpretation of the

Latin American political situation, with a prescription of the kinds of action that "the oppressed"--who are not the privileged "workers"--must perform to overcome the new colonialism. As with other radical presentations, there is little attention given to what will take the place of the old order. The Romero essay is followed, pp. 607-620, by Che Guevara's 1967 "Message to the Tricontinental", written from a guerrilla camp shortly before his death, which gives the full flavor of the revolutionary call to arms.

Cockcroft, James D., "Last Rites for the Reformist Model in Latin America", Chapter 5, pp. 115-150 in Dependence and Underdevelopment, Latin America's Political Economy (New York, Doubleday and Company, 1972), edited by Cockcroft and others.

The author lets it be known in no uncertain terms what he believes to be the fate of the liberal reformist approach to the solution of Latin America's problems, and extends himself in the bitterness of his attacks on U.S. policies. The alert student reading the essay would have a good opportunity to test the credibility of such statements as "...Three countries--Venezuela, Colombia and Costa Rica--have remained or fallen under the domination of military or para-military elements". (p. 116)

Illich, Ivan, "Gradual Change or Violent Revolution in Latin America", Chapter 6, pp. 157-186 in Latin America, The Dynamics of Social Change (New York, St. Martin's Press, 1972), edited by Stefan A. Halper and John R. Sterling.

As with other essays by Illich, this one raises as many questions as it answers, but the selection provides an opportunity to test the viewpoints of a former priest who seems to delight in challenging the traditional approach. In this piece, he examines concepts of violence, and comes up with thought-provoking ideas about its true nature. His approach is short on constructive solutions, however.

Petras, James, Politics and Social Structure in Latin America (New York, Monthly Review Press, 1969), "Guerrilla Movements in Latin America", pp. 159-184, and "Revolutionary Movements in Latin America", pp. 185-192.

Petras is a prolific compiler, editor and writer whose viewpoint is far left of center. The two chapters cited provide examples of an approach which is sympathetic to the causes he describes.

Spalding, Hobart, Jr., "Revolutionary Ideologies in Latin America", Unit X, pp. 389-452, in Problems in Latin American History (New York, Harper and Row, 1973), edited by Joseph Tulchin,

The selection includes a useful, concise summary of revolutionary movements of the present century, followed by pertinent excerpts from the literature that they produced. The commentary is reasonably balanced and the citations are well chosen.

The following readings present viewpoints that are more moderate and more carefully balanced than those from writers of radical persuasion:

Gonzalez, Edward and Einaudi, Luigi, "New Patterns of Leadership", Chapter 4, pp. 45-58 in Beyond Cuba: Latin America Takes Charge of Its Future (New York, Crane, Russak and Company, 1974), edited by Luigi R. Einaudi.

> The authors project political developments they consider likely for the 1970's, some of which seem well in process, especially new attitudes towards social change in the military and the church, and an inclination toward moderation in general. The selection is clearly presented. See also Chapter 8, "Patterns of Civil-Military Rule", pp. 107-126, which suggests that "...the leading countries of Latin America may now be developing toward new civil-military-clerical coalitions of national elites recruited from or aligned with the new middle classes". (p. 107)

Pinto, Anibal, "Political Aspects of Economic Development", pp. 9-46, in Obstacles to Change in Latin America (London, Oxford University Press, 1965), edited by Claudio Veliz.

> A some-time professor at the University of Chile analyzes with noteworthy objectivity factors of strength and weakness in the forces of revolution, the long-range prospects for "another Cuba", the true strength of the moderates, and the weaknesses of the governmental apparatus. Despite a tendency toward use of specialized vocabulary, the

author's historical depth and realistic approach are refreshing.

Harris, Louis K. and Alba, Victor, The Political Culture and Behavior of Latin America (Kent State University Press, 1974), Chapter 12, "Partisans of Democratic Social Change", pp. 163-182 and Chapter 13, "Partisans of Authoritarian Social Change", pp. 183-202.

The selection presents a simply-stated, cogently defined evaluation of the principal sources of basic social change, with a realistic assessment of the prospects of each. It is well done and up-to-date.

Mercier Vega, Luis, Roads to Power in Latin America (New York, Praeger Publishers, 1969), translated by Robert Rowland, Chapter VI, "Some Hypotheses", pp. 186-201.

Mercier Vega's analysis of the "traditional power groups" finds them "neither willing nor able to face the challenges put to them by the evolution of the outside world...." He foresees the possible development of a new political class whose members belong essentially "...to managerial, technical and organizational strata." (p. 194) The essay includes valuable information on the existing political order while suggesting that it is in need of replacement--and by something other than those imbued with radical revolutionary fervor.

TOPIC SEVEN

THE ECONOMY AND WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT IT

There is practical unanimity that the economy of Latin America as a whole and the economies of the various countries are in bad shape. There is no agreement at all on what should be done about the situation, although it is possible to identify two basic approaches toward accomplishing needed change: that which regards relatively peaceful "development" as essential and that which perceives no remedies short of complete socialist revolution, violent if violence is needed, to bring about fundamental alteration of the economic, political and social order.

One learning about Latin America for the first time should be given an opportunity to identify the principal elements of the economy of the region--those aspects common to most or all of its parts--and to become aware of both of the two general approaches to solution of its problems. The readings described below are arranged in three sections, therefore, with the thought that one from each of the groups would provide a useful introduction to the general subject and to the two principal paths toward solution of the problems. (Since authors do not always follow such a neat, logical pattern of organization, some of the readings may combine general background and a "solution" approach.)

GENERAL NATURE OF THE ECONOMY

Huelin, David, "Trade and Development", Chapter 5, pp. 111-136 in Latin America, Essays in Continuity and Change (London, British Broadcasting Corporation, 1974), edited by Harold Blakemore.

> The author, who is Manager of the Economic Department of Lloyds and Bolsa International Bank, presents a succinct, articulate outline of the principal elements of the Latin American economic structure, dispelling the myth that the economies of the respective countries are completely undeveloped and pointing out the differences among them. Although prepared for British audiences, the selection is quite meaningful for the general student, analysing objectively the causes of such phenomena as economic nationalism, the drive for industrialization, and Latin American attitudes toward foreign investment, integration, and inflation.

Anderson, Charles W., Politics and Economic Change in Latin America (Princeton, D. Van Nostrand, 1967), Chapter 2, "Nation Building and Development Policy", pp. 47-67.

> The principal value of this reading comes from its clear description of what Anderson identifies as "The Four Economies of Latin America": "Subsistence Agriculture", "Estate", "International Exchange System" and "National Exchange System". The article then analyzes the manner in which the roles of the four principal sectors are changing in the light of what the author holds is a recognized need "...to continue and intensify processes of national economic integration that have been in progress over a considerable period of time." (p. 53) While the reading verges into the "solutions" category, its background information, supported by a well-constructed table, is particularly interesting and valuable.

Hunter, John M. and Foley, James W., Economic Problems of Latin America (Boston, Houghton, Miflin Company, 1975), Chapter 1, "The Latin American Scene", pp. 1-34, and Chapter VI, "Trade and Other Balance of Payments Problems", pp. 150-195.

In the chapters cited the authors have presented the general background as a means of developing the "problems" approach they employ in the study of Latin American economies. The second reading is needed to sharpen the oversimplification of the first chapter. Taken together, however, the two sections offer a balanced introduction to the subject. The book is recent, up-to-date in substance and tone, and reasonably objective in viewpoint.

Alba, Victor, The Latin Americans (New York, Frederick Praeger, Publishers, 1969), Chapter VI, "Where is Latin America Going?", pp. 172-232.

Before giving an answer to the question he poses, Alba states clearly and simply the nature of the background from which Latin America's economic problems have grown. He also discusses the aspects of the Latin American scene that distinguish it from other parts of the underdeveloped world--a "society with feudal traits that wants to become capitalist." His answers to the basic question he poses in the chapter title may not seem entirely adequate, but the reader will gain a good basis from which to judge that question.

Robinson, Harry, Latin America, A Geographical Survey (New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1967), Chapter III, "Resources and Economy", pp. 63-99.

Four clearly described and defined "distinguishing economic features" of Latin America are presented without ideological bias or preconception. For a factual statement of the principal elements of the Latin American economy, the Robinson selection is excellent.

Camacho, George, Latin America, A Short History, Chapter 15, "New Economic Patterns", pp. 211-228.

A British historian presents a brief, general review of the basic Latin American economy, with emphasis on history rather than on technical details. The selection would provide a suitable, brief introduction to the subject.

Schurz, William Lytle, Latin America, A Descriptive Survey (New York, E.P. Dutton and Company, 1963), Part V, "The Economy", pp. 131-234.

For a comprehensive description of basic facts and factors in the Latin American economy which is still brief enough to be assigned to the introductory student, the Schurz chapter is difficult to surpass. Its shortcomings, which can be made up in other ways, are that some of the statistical data are not up to the minute, the writing is at times prosaic, and there is very little discussion of controversial viewpoints.

Alexander, Robert J., Today's Latin America (New York, Doubleday and Company, 1968), "The Economy", pp. 55-82.

Alexander's brief chapter in his general work on Latin America hits the high spots and touches on most of the problems. While providing a good general survey, it would need to be supplemented.

Hilton, Ronald, The Latin Americans, Their Heritage and Their Destiny (Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1973), Chapter 4, "The Economy", pp. 89-115.

The principal interest and value in Hilton's often controversial treatment of the subject stems from his strong defense of Latin America's basic need for capital, and his criticism of those who challenge the position from both left and right. The chapter would be improved with more statistical data, but it provides a point of view not frequently stated to academic audiences these days.

Cole, J.P., Latin America, an Economic and Social Geography (Washington, Butterworths, 1965), Chapter 4, "History", pp. 61-80, and Chapter 5, "Present Institutions and Economic Development", pp. 81-100.

The two chapters cited from Cole's comprehensive book, which is primarily concerned with geography, provide excellent background for an understanding of the Latin American economic structure. The chapter entitled "History" emphasizes origins and growth, while the second is concerned with existing problem areas, such as that of land reform. Subsequent chapters of the book, on "Transport", "Agriculture", "Mining and Manufacturing" (pp. 101-206) contain much basic data, but are perhaps too lengthy to be assigned.

Mosk, Sanford A., "Latin America and the World Economy, 1850-1914", pp. 113-124, in Volume 2 of History of Latin American Civilization, edited by Lewis Hanke.

Mosk's essay offers succinct historical background for an examination of current economic institutions and problems.

Urquidi, Victor L., The Challenge of Development in Latin America (New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1964), "Preface" and Chapter 1, "Some Structural Problems", pp. 1-14.

Urquidi is one of Mexico's most thoughtful and articulate economists, who writes from the viewpoint of one steeped in the sometimes controversial approach of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (UNECLA), but one who also preserves an independent judgement. Although most of his book relates specifically to the "development" approach, the pages cited constitute a concise statement of the economic conditions that make it advisable for Latin America to be examined as a unit. The pages present a backdrop to the broader scene.

THE "DEVELOPMENT" APPROACH

For a few years in the 1960's there was a surge of enthusiasm among those not dedicated to violent revolution for a broad developmental approach to the attack on Latin America's economic problems. Initial support of the United States government for several specific activities to that end, such as the Inter American Development Bank, was gained during the Eisenhower administration. Such support grew and was given more detailed definition after John F. Kennedy reached the presidency in 1961, when he and his associates concocted the name that the formula bore during most of the 1960's--the Alliance for Progress. Although the name has fallen into disuse, and some important segments of the program were never implemented fully, the ingredients of the developmental approach that are in effect in the mid-1970's resemble in many ways those of the original projections of the Alliance for Progress.

The items suggested below, chosen from among the hundreds of books, articles and essays that have been written on this subject, should provide a basis for selecting a reading program that will illustrate the ways and means that have been projected, and in many cases employed, to achieve peacefully changes needed by the economies of Latin America.

Krieger Vasena, Adalbert and Pazos, Javier, Latin America, a Broader World Role (London, Ernest Benn, Ltd., 1973), Part One, "Past and Potential", pp. 15-48, and Part Four, "Towards Interdependence", pp. 131-169, see also comments of Victor L. Urquidi, pp. 171-175.

This book was prepared by two distinguished Latin American economists, under the auspices of the Atlantic Institute for International

Affairs. It is a calm, serious, up-to-date examination of Latin America's major problem areas and outlines approaches for dealing with them short of revolution. The authors hold that excessive absorption with the "dependence" approach, (see below under "The Radical Approach"), is "conducive to inaction", and loses precious time. The portions included in the pages cited are especially relevant to an understanding of both problems and proposed solutions. The supplementary comments by Victor Urquidi, a Mexican economist, offer alternative views about several of the positions taken by Krieger Vasena and Pazos, such as, for example, what Urquidi believes to be an excessive confidence in the capacity of private investment to strengthen Latin American economies.

Anderson, Charles W., Politics and Economic Change in Latin America (Princeton, D. Van Nostrand, 1967), Chapter 7, pp. 157-200.

In a clearly written, well organized chapter, Anderson outlines and discusses several developmental methods for dealing with Latin America's economic problems. These include the Alliance for Progress and what he identifies as "Democratic Reform". He concludes with a description of the revolutionary approach. The treatment is general, meaningful and informative for the beginning student.

Toynbee, Arnold J., America and the World Revolution, and Other Lectures (New York, Oxford University Press, 1962), a section entitled "The Economy of the Western Hemisphere", pp. 157-230.

The interest of the lectures on this subject by one of the world's outstanding historian-philosophers, and their value to the introductory student, come from the clarity of the writing, the author's admitted status as a non-professional in the field, and the confidence he expresses in the "Alliance for Progress" approach. Three lectures are included in the portions cited, but either of the first two of these would be valuable if it is not practicable to use the entire section. Although written in a period when the "Alliance" fever was at a pitch, Toynbee's analysis provides a viewpoint not tied to any given epoch or strategy. It would be stimulating to add to Toynbee the chapter from the collection of Frank Tannenbaum's essays, The Future of Democracy in America, entitled "Economic Efficiency and Social Justice: Toynbee on Revolution in Latin America", pp. 83-104. Tannenbaum presents a quite different point of view.

Prebisch, Raul:

"Conclusions for Action", from Change and Development--Latin America's Great Task. Report Submitted to the Inter American Development Bank (New York, Praeger Publishers, 1971), Chapter 8, pp. 231-243.

"Economic Aspects of the Alliance", pp. 24-65 in The Alliance For Progress, Problems and Perspectives (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1962), edited by John C. Dreier.

"The Economic Development of Latin America", from Nationalism in Latin America (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1971), edited by Samuel L. Baily.

Since World War II, no single economist has been more important in presenting his ideas and influencing other economists, especially from Latin America, than Raul Prebisch, an Argentine who for many years directed the staff of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (UNECLA) situated in Santiago, Chile. The three readings selected from his many contributions are listed in reverse chronological order, since it would be advisable to use that which is most recent if curtailment is essential. Many of Prebisch's ideas have been challenged, particularly in the United States, but his views over the significant post-war years, as represented in the three selections, have commanded attention.

Hanke, Lewis, (Editor) Contemporary Latin America, A Short History (Princeton, D. Van Nostrand, 1968), Chapter IV, "Problems of Economic and Social Development", pp. 293-308.

The chapter includes a broad sampling of the writings of several specialists, such as Prebisch and T. Lynn Smith, on problems involved in specific aspects of the development process. It is a well selected cross-section of writings of individuals and reports of institutions, such as the Inter American Development Bank, and should provide the elements for an understanding of how the process grew.

Von Lazar, Arpad, Latin American Politics, a Primer (Boston, Allyn and Bacon, 1971), Chapter 6, "Modernization in Latin America" and "Statistical Appendix", pp. 112-154.

The selection presents a succinct, clear description of Latin American economies, as they are, and analyzes cogently the "state of economic change", concluding with "A Typology of Latin American Development" which places primary emphasis on prospects for accomplishing "viability". Although the technical terminology of the specialist creeps in from time to time, the selection seems suitable and informative for the beginner. The statistical tables add highly useful basic data.

Rosenstein-Rodan, Paul N., "The Alliance for Progress and Peaceful Revolution", pp. 53-60 in Horowitz, de Castro and Gerassi, Latin American Radicalism (New York, Oxford University Press, 1970).

The author's brief statement of the central economic problems of the region places emphasis on what he terms the "three basic inequalities". He analyzes shortcomings that had already appeared (1965) in the Alliance for Progress approach, but was at that time hopeful that achievements might yet be made. The same anthology also includes, (pp. 457-468), an article by Eduardo Frei, former President of Chile, which first appeared in Foreign Affairs quarterly, entitled "The Alliance that Lost Its Way". Frei's comments, which were interesting and constructive at the time, still provide a thoughtful evaluation by a Latin American of the peaceful path to development.

Gilbert, Alan, Latin American Development, A Geographical Perspective (Baltimore, Penguin Books, 1974), Chapter 2, "The International and Historical Setting", pp. 17-38.

Gilbert's book is rather technical and detailed, but the chapter cited includes a calm, dispassionate statement of what he believes Latin American "dependence" actually constitutes, as well as the factors that set the region off from the rest of "the third world". It is helpful toward achieving a balanced view of the conditions that exist.

THE RADICAL APPROACH

It is important for the person trying for the first time to learn about Latin America to understand how deep and pervasive acceptance of the revolutionary approach has become among the intellectual elite in both North America and Latin America. Writers and analysts abound who perceive no remedies short of complete destruction of the present economic order; some of these appear to regard violence as the necessary means to that end. Although much of what is written in this vein falls into a pattern that soon becomes familiar, the writers and selections listed below present that outlook, in general, with clarity and distinctiveness. As with readings suggested in the "development" section, those chosen from this group need to be balanced by others expressing different viewpoints.

Frank, Andre Gunder, Lumpenbourgeosie, Lumpendevelopment, Dependence, Class and Politics in Latin America (New York, Monthly Review Press, 1972), especially Chapter 8, "Neoimperialism and Neodependence" and Chapter 9, "Alternatives and Options", pp. 92-145.

Frank, one of the most prolific Latin Americanists, is a leftist who consistently argues the case for freeing the Latin American economies from the "dependence" from which he insists they suffer; his data seems consistently assembled with that in mind. Despite its somewhat ponderous, but meaningful, title, the small book focuses with more clarity than most on the manner in which, according to Frank, class interests have historically produced a "policy of underdevelopment" leading to the complete dependence of most of the people on the oligarchy within and the foreign capitalists without. The final chapter, "Alternatives and Options", makes quite clear what the author believes needs to be done to remedy the situation.

Frank, Andre Gunder, Latin America: Underdevelopment or Revolution (New York, Monthly Review Press, 1969), Chapter 2, "The Development of Underdevelopment", pp. 3-17, and Chapter 25, "Capitalist Underdevelopment of Socialist Revolution", pp. 371-409.

The two readings are in the pattern of those cited above by the same author. The former urges more detailed examination of certain hypotheses he describes, while the latter provides theoretical background for the socialist revolution the author deems indispensable.

Galeano, Eduardo, Open Veins of Latin America, Five Centuries of Pillage of a Continent (New York, Monthly Review Press, 1973), Chapter V, "The Contemporary Structure of Plunder", pp. 225-283.

Galeano is an Uruguayan whose point of view is evident from the titles he uses. The chapter cited is an unusually vivid, if harsh and often exaggerated, attack on all aspects of foreign economic activity in Latin America, especially the participation of foreign capital in industrialization. He is no less vehement on the national bourgeosie--"rapacity"--the International Monetary Fund--"one-armed bandit"--or the technocrats--"better hold-up artists than the marines". One gets the flavor of the writing quickly.

Chilcote, Ronald H. and Edelstein, Joel C. (Editors), Latin America, the Struggle with Dependency and Beyond (New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1974), "Introduction", pp. 1-88, by the editors.

While fulfilling the purpose of a commentary and introduction to the various selections included in the anthology, the "Introduction" also provides a useful summary of the distinctions between the "diffusion" model and the "dependency" model to explain Latin America's economic woes. The authors project a succinct exposure of what they regard as the evils of capitalist exploitation and domination, and explain why a socialist context for development is needed. The writing seems more technical than necessary in places, but the point of view stands out clearly.

Alba, Victor, The Latin Americans (New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1969), Chapter VIII, "Who Wants Social Change?", pp. 277-332.

Alba presents in this chapter a good summary of the kinds of extreme charge that he apparently believes are wanted, and the movements aimed at accomplishing the purpose.

Gerassi, John, "Violence, Revolution and Structural Change", Chapter 4, pp. 94-118, in Latin America, the Dynamics of Social Change (New York, St. Martin's Press, 1972), edited by Stefan Halper and John R. Sterling.

The Gerassi reading is mentioned because it represents one of the more extreme examples of radical writing, one which might be used for testing the alertness of the students, and their capacity to discriminate.

Illich, Ivan, "Gradual Change or Violent Revolution in Latin America", Chapter 6, pp. 156-171, in the volume edited by Halper and Sterling cited immediately above.

One has difficulty at times judging whether Illich, a former priest identified with new and unusual approaches, is as revolutionary as he seems. His rhetoric is frequently interesting, if not always very constructive. In the selection cited he calls for a commitment to "...utter simplicity and openness of heart."

SPECIALIZED READINGS

Aspects of the economy of Latin America that enter almost any discussion of the subject are the need for agrarian reform, the role of foreign investment, and foreign developmental assistance. For any who might wish to understand these problems better, the following readings are cited because they offer interesting treatment in relatively brief form:

Agrarian Reform

Carter, William E., "Agrarian Reform in Latin America", in Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science, Vol. 30, No. 4, 1972, pp. 1-14. The study by Carter is also found in Changing Latin America, New Interpretations of its Politics and Society (New York, Academy of Political Science, 1972), edited by Douglas Chalmers, pp. 1-14.

Carroll, Thomas F., "Land Reform as an Explosive Force in Latin America", in Explosive Forces in Latin America (Columbus, Ohio State University Press, 1964), edited by J.J. Te Paske and S.N. Fisher, pp. 81-126.

Erasmus, Charles T., "Agrarian Reform vs. Land Reform: Three Latin American Countries", in Contemporary Countries and Societies of Latin America (New York, Random House, 1974), edited by Dwight B. Heath, pp. 143-157.

Delgado, Oscar, "Revolution, Reform, Conservatism", in Latin America, Reform or Revolution? (New York, Fawcet Publications, 1968), edited by James Petras and Maurice Zeitlin, pp. 391-398.

Smith, T. Lynn, "Indicators of the Need for Agrarian Reform", in The Borzoi Reader in Latin American History, edited by Helen Delpar, pp. 119-127.

Role of Investment

Bernstein, Marvin D. (Editor), *Foreign Investment in Latin America, Cases and Attitudes* (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1966), "Introduction", by Bernstein, and Chapter 1, "The Growth of Foreign Investments in Latin America", a study by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, pp. 29-66.

Urquidi, Victor, "Some Implications of Foreign Investment for Latin America", in *Obstacles to Change in Latin America* (London, Oxford University Press, 1965), edited by Claudio Veliz, pp. 91-115.

Hunt, Shane J., "Evaluating Direct Foreign Investment in Latin America", in *Beyond Cuba: Latin America Takes Charge of Its Future* (New York, Crane and Russak and Company, 1974), edited by Luigi R. Einaudi, Chapter 10, pp. 145-161.

Hunter, John M. and Foley, James W., *Economic Problems of Latin America* (Boston, Houghton, Miflin and Company, 1975), "The Role of Foreign Investment", Chapter 7, pp. 196-229.

Foreign Developmental Assistance

Hunter, John M. and Foley, James W., *op. cit.*, Chapter 11, "Foreign Assistance", pp. 312-339. This article provides a thorough, objective primer on a controversial subject.

Hayter, Teresa, *Aid as Imperialism* (Baltimore, Penguin Books, 1971), *passim*. The author's ire was aroused when she had difficulty getting approval of publication of a study on the subject she did for the International Monetary Fund, and this book is the result. It makes a number of telling points nevertheless.

Beaulac, Willard L., *A Diplomat Looks at Aid to Latin America* (Carbondale, Illinois, Southern Illinois University Press, 1970), "Progress", pp. 115-142. A veteran with many years of experience in charge of U.S. policies and programs in Latin American countries provides a critical, but constructive look at the values and shortcomings of U.S. aid.

Burr, Robert N., *Our Troubled Hemisphere* (Washington, The Brookings Institution, 1967), Chapters VII-IX, "Latin American Problems", "The United States and the Alliance for Progress" and "Conclusion", pp. 157-238.

Bergsten, C. Fred, "U.S.-Latin American Relations to 1980: The International Framework and Some Possible New Approaches", pp. 173-195 in *The Americas in a Changing World* (New York, Quadrangle/New York Times Book Company, 1975), report of Commission on U.S.-Latin American Relations.

Inter-American Development Bank, *Annual Report*. This is a good source of technical data and statistical information on Latin America. The Bank is a principal instrument of financial aid to Latin American development.

TOPIC EIGHT

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The international relationships of the Latin American states since independence have been conducted on three planes--relations with each other, with the United States and with the rest of the world. In the twentieth century, at least until quite recently, the plane of greatest and at times all-absorbing importance was that involving the United States. Since creation of the United Nations, with all of the Latin American states as members from its beginning, and the emergence of an increasing number of independent states in the previously colonial outside world, the relative significance of Latin America's relationship with the United States has declined. The role of Latin America in an increasingly independent--and interdependent--world, however, has not been given the scholarly attention it deserves, and the focus of an introduction to the subject remains on the relationship between the United States and Latin America.

Readings suggested to provide a useful introduction to the topic are divided into three categories, with the recommendation that one from each of the groups be assigned: (1) general summaries; (2) summaries focussing primary attention on alleged U.S. domination and control, usually written from the left-wing radical viewpoint; and (3) summaries which emphasize relations among the Latin American states and their place in the world.

(1) GENERAL SUMMARIES OF U.S.-LATIN AMERICAN RELATIONS

Except for governmental publications, which are available from the Department of State and should be used to illustrate current developments, there has been little, if any, writing about U.S.-Latin American relations that is not in some measure adversely critical of U.S. policy and practice. Within that context, the readings cited in this section are recommended because their authors provide, essentially, factual rather than questionable data, and seem to me to have made an effort to be objective.

Burr, Robert N., Our Troubled Hemisphere, Perspectives on United States-Latin American Relations (Washington, The Brookings Institution, 1967), Chapter I, "Seeds of Discontent", pp. 1-33; Chapter II, "United States Interests, Problems, and Policies", pp. 34-52; and Chapter IX, "Conclusions", pp. 227-238.

> The author has written an exceptionally well-organized, clearly stated, and comprehensive interpretative summary of U.S.-Latin American relations. He presents succinctly that historical background needed to understand better the special kinds of international problems that emerged after World War II and the mutually shared interests that called for both U.S. and Latin American attention to them. The particular value of the selection lies in the effective manner in which Burr generalizes without distorting the factual record. The entire book is worth reading, but the essence of the international status of the Latin American countries can be obtained in the pages cited.

Herring, Hubert, A History of Latin America from the Beginnings to the Present (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1972, Third Edition), Part XI, pp. 897-947.

The relevant chapters from Herring's landmark history of Latin America provide more detail but are somewhat less broadly interpretative than the suggested portions of Burr's book. The broad sweep of U.S.-Latin American relations, with some attention to other parts of the world, is conveyed in terms that are by no means uncritical of U.S. actions but which, at the same time, recognize the realities that have confronted U.S. policy formulation. The selection is divided into the three significant historical periods: 1810-1895, 1895-1946, and 1946-1967, concluding with Lyndon Johnson's efforts to repair the damages done by U.S. military intervention in the Dominican Republic. If brevity is essential, the third chapter contains basic essentials for a background understanding of current policy.

Ferguson, Yale H., "The United States and Political Development in Latin America: a Retrospect and a Prescription", Chapter 26, pp. 348-390 in Contemporary Inter-American Relations, A Reader in Theory and Issues (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall Inc., 1972), edited by Ferguson.

The selection reviews U.S.-Latin American relations in some detail, giving primary emphasis to recent developments, and concluding with the author's own "prescription" for remedial actions that should be taken, principally by the United States. The reading would be particularly useful in an introductory course because of the opportunity provided by the author's formula to stimulate debate and alternative proposals. The resumé is factual and the viewpoints are critical of U.S. policy and practice; it recounts in some detail the dilemmas that confronted the enthusiasts of the Kennedy administration when they were faced with some of the hard facts of the Latin American scene.

Commission on United States-Latin American Relations, The Americas in a Changing World (New York, Quadrangle/New York Times Book Company, 1975, a publication of the Center for Inter-American Relations), including "Selected Papers" by several authors, and a "Preface" by Sol M. Linowitz.

The 61 page report of the indicated commission is the most recent of a series of documents--some official, some semi-official, and others completely private--intended to show the directions that should be given to U.S. policy toward Latin America. As in other instances, the members of the commission were individuals with one or another kind of public distinction, and the preparation of the report was assigned to a staff. The principal variation from the established formula in this case was the addition of several "selected papers", mostly academic, by Latin Americanists, which deal with specialized aspects of the report. The entire volume is useful in providing an up-to-date review of policy, with recommendations of changes which, in the opinion of the staff and committee members, should be made. In the present instance, the additional views and analysis provided by the specialists offer a greater variety of viewpoints for the reader to assess.

Tannenbaum, Frank, Ten Keys to Latin America (New York, Vintage Books, 1962), Chapter 9, "The United States and Latin America", pp. 172-200.

> Some fifteen years, and many "decisive" developments, have not dimmed the wisdom or validity of Tannenbaum's evaluation of the essentials of the U.S.-Latin American relationship. Beginning with his recognition that "...our mere presence is interference," (p. 173) Tannenbaum's prescriptions combine realism with idealism in a manner which would still be challenging to new students of the subject.

Karnes, Thomas L., (Editor), Readings in the Latin American Policy of the United States (Tucson, Arizona, University of Arizona Press, 1972), Chapter 11, pp. 264-298.

> The suggested selection in Karnes skillfully combines quotations from official documentary sources and writers, both academic and popular, in such a way as to provide a cohesive review of U.S. policy since World War II. Most of the significant developments of the critical post-war period are at least touched upon.

Hanke, Lewis, (Editor), Contemporary Latin America, A Short History (Princeton, D. Van Nostrand Company, 1968), Chapters XVII, "Intervention and Non-Intervention", XVIII, "Inter-American Relations", and XIX, "United States Policy Towards Latin America", pp. 460-513.

The Hanke anthology provides something of a "mixed bag" of selections from North American and Latin American critics and defenders of U.S. policies, from Carlos Fuentes to Hubert Humphrey, from Alberto Lleras Camargo to Jorge Castañeda. It would be a useful assignment to illustrate the variety of opinions that have been stated. See also Hanke's History of Latin American Civilization, Vol. 2, The Modern Age, pp. 348-357 and 569-584, for the contrasting views, for example, of Dana G. Munro and Ruben Darío, or Jose Enrique Rodó, which provide historical background to present differences.

Einaudi, Luigi R., "Latin American Development and the United States", Chapter 15, pp. 209-228, in Beyond Cuba: Latin America Takes Charge of Its Future (New York, Crane and Russak & Co., 1974), edited by Einaudi.

Although focussed particularly on "development", the Einaudi chapter says much that is significant with regard to U.S.-Latin American relations in general. It presents an outline of changes that have taken place in the relationship and foresees a calmer, more constructive approach that will "...decisively condition the international environment."

(2) RADICAL AND REVISIONIST INTERPRETATIONS

Green, David, The Containment of Latin America, A History of the Myths and Realities of the Good Neighbor Policy (Chicago, Quadrangle Books, 1971), pp. vii-x in the "Introduction" and 291-297.

Green is a forthright "debunker" of the Good Neighbor Policy, which, as his title suggests, he alleges was merely a cover to foster the aims of U.S. private capital and the military to overcome revolutionary Latin American governments. Although some of the "facts" on which the argument is based are as questionable as the thesis, the relatively brief reading summarizes concisely a viewpoint that should be given consideration and comparison with the more standard approach followed by the writers in the first section.

Cockcroft, James D., "Last Rites for the Reformist Model in Latin America", Chapter 5, pp. 115-149, in Dependence and Underdevelopment, Latin America's Political Economy (New York, Anchor Books--Doubleday and Company, 1972), edited by Cockcroft, Frank and Johnson.

Regardless of the title given to this particular chapter, the author uses it for a thoroughgoing attack on the policies and practices of the U.S. in its Latin American foreign policy, an attack which is not by any means confined to the subject of development. Reactionaries, conservatives and even many liberals, both North American and Latin American, are found to be on the wrong side in the struggle between the only two "viable" alternatives--"revolutionary nationalism" or "pro-United States militarism." (p. 118).

Galeano, Eduardo, Open Veins of Latin America, Five Centuries of the Pillage of a Continent (New York, Monthly Review Press, 1973), Final Chapter, "The Contemporary Structure of Plunder", pp. 225-283.

As indicated on the jacket, the entire book by a Marxist-oriented Latin American provides a "dazzling barrage of words and ideas" about the history of the exploitation of Latin America since Columbus. The chapter cited leaves little doubt as to the identity of the principal plunderer. The selection is an up-to-date version of extremist criticism of U.S. policy by Latin Americans.

Petras, James; Erisman, H. Michael; and Mills, Charles, "The Monroe Doctrine and U.S. Hegemony in Latin America", Chapter 8, pp. 231-268, in Latin America: From Independence to Revolution (New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1973), edited by James Petras.

The pages indicated set forth, in some detail and in reasonably balanced and accurate terms, a review of the Monroe Doctrine as the central theme of U.S. policy toward Latin America. As the story unfolds however, the thesis of U.S. domination becomes clear, especially when the Rio Treaty and the Organization of American States are identified as instruments of U.S. imperialism. If the entire reading is too long for use, the "Conclusion" (pp. 264-268) presents the viewpoint more concisely.

Petras, James, Politics and Social Structure in Latin America (New York, Monthly Review Press, 1969), Part III, "The United States and Latin America", pp. 193-323.

The selection provides another version of the thesis expounded in the reading suggested immediately above. Portions of particular interest are "The United States and the New

Equilibrium", pp. 193-228 and "Patterns of Intervention", pp. 303-315. These give the author's view that the "overwhelming presence of the United States" is "both cause and consequence of the absence of social revolution" in Latin America.

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Following are several brief suggestions for reading from contemporary Latin American authors that reflect articulate Latin American views of U.S. policy and its alleged inadequacies. The general thesis has been stated by Latin Americans for years, and these are merely cited as examples: Carlos Fuentes, "Words for North America", pp. 370-378 in Latin America, Yesterday and Today, edited by John Rothchild; Celso Furtado, "U.S. Hegemony and the Future of Latin America", pp. 61-74 in Latin American Radicalism, edited by Horowitz, de Castro, and Gerassi; Leopoldo Zea, "Are We Headed Toward an Era of Solidarity", Chapter VI, pp. 83-99 in the author's Latin America and the World (Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1969); Jose Figueres, "The Alliance and Political Goals", pp. 66-88 in The Alliance for Progress, edited by John C. Dreier.

(3) INTER-LATIN AMERICAN AND WORLD RELATIONS

Humphreys, Robin A., The Evolution of Modern Latin America (New York, Cooper Square Publishers, 1973), Chapter VII, "Hemisphere Relations", pp. 141-160, and Chapter VIII, "Latin America in World Affairs", pp. 161-180.

Even though it was written in 1945, the portion of Humphreys' book is suggested here because of the admirable way in which it outlines the background of the two stated subjects as it appeared at that time. In that sense, it would be more meaningful to students than much that has been written on the current outlook, but it would need to be supplemented by more up-to-date treatment in the light of developments since World War II.

Alba, Victor, The Latin Americans (New York, Frederick Praeger, Inc., 1969), Chapter VII, "Is Latin America in the World?", pp. 233-276.

Alba presents a comprehensive, well-balanced review of the varied issues confronting the Latin American states as the world changes around them. The chapter is well stated and gives general background helpful to an understanding of the subject.

Kreiger-Vasena, Adalbert and Pazos, Javier, Latin America, a Broader World Role (London, Ernest Benn, Ltd., 1973), Chapters 7, 8, and 9, "New Bearings in the Inter-American System", "The Renewed Importance of Europe" and "Broadening Relations with Other Industrialized Countries", pp. 89-128.

The three chapters in this relatively recent book are concerned primarily with the economic relationship, which is, of course, the aspect of primary importance to Latin America. They present an up-to-date assessment of the situation and suggestions of what all who are involved need to do to achieve greater development progress which, in turn, will improve Latin America's international position. The readings would complement the Humphreys' selection.

Schurz, William Lytle, Latin America, A Descriptive Survey, Part IV, "International Relations", pp. 235-295.

Some portions of the chapter by Schurz are dated, but there is much valuable background information on relations of the states with each other and the early status they developed in world international organizations.

Connell-Smith, Gordon, "Inter-American Affairs and International Relations", Chapter 6, pp. 137-155, in Latin America: Essays in Continuity and Change, edited by Harold Blakemore.

A British view of the subject is presented here as it was to the author's BBC audience. The result is an excellent summary which might be challenged on a few points of interpretation, and even of fact, but which nevertheless projects an excellent general introduction to the subject.

Hilton, Ronald, The Latin Americans, Their Heritage and Their Destiny (Philadelphia, J.B. Lippincott Company, 1973), Chapters 7 and 8, "Inter-American Relations" and "World Relations", pp. 149-188.

Hilton's two chapters are organized by country and by topic. They contain substantial information about the subjects dealt with. The author has no hesitation in presenting sweeping generalizations, some of which seem exaggerated and conducive to rather strained interpretations. The selection would offer a challenge to discriminating reading, however.

Camacho, George, Latin America, A Short History (London, Allen Lane, 1973), Chapter 13, "Latin America and the World", pp. 189-199.

> The chapter noted, although brief, outlines the main issues and trends of Latin American international relationships since independence. It could be used as background for more detailed readings.

Pendle, George, A History of Latin America (Baltimore, Penguin Books, 1973), Chapter 14, "The United States Rises to Pre-Eminence", pp. 171-186.

> Pendle's emphasis is on the historical background, with particular reference to the rise of the United States and the decline of Britain as countries influencing international trends in Latin America. The brief chapter would be useful for background purposes.

Bailey, Norman A., Latin America in World Politics (New York, Walker and Company, 1967), Part Three, "The Response", pp. 131-179, especially Chapter 7, "Strength Through-Association", pp. 145-160.

> Although a bit heavy in places, Bailey's volume contains a wealth of historical background data. The portions cited are particularly useful in presenting the interplay of national aspirations among the Latin American states, and the approaches that Latin Americans have attempted or projected to achieve their goals. It is especially useful because of the attention given to

the role of Latin America in the United Nations, as well as to specific actions within the Organization of American States in the period ending with U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965.

Wood, Bryce, The United States and Latin American Wars, 1932-1942 (New York, Columbia University Press, 1966), "Introduction", pp. 1-18.

Wood begins his detailed treatment of international rivalries and conflict in Latin America with an excellent summary of an often neglected aspect of the region's international relationships--the degree of success that these states have actually achieved in preventing or avoiding serious conflicts among themselves. The selection would provide useful perspective on the general subject.

Theberge, James D., The Soviet Presence in Latin America (New York, Crane, Russak & Co., 1974), "Balance Sheet of Soviet Progress" and "Status of Latin American Communist and Ultraleftist Parties", pp. 90-97.

The 94 page booklet issued by the National Strategy Information Center gives a general summary of one of the more significant aspects of Latin America's international position. Theberge's thesis does not underestimate the Soviet threat, but seems quite realistic and avoids reactionary emotionalism. Soviet strengths and weaknesses are well articulated, and the final pages provide helpful basic statistical data.

Dinerstein, Herbert S., "Soviet Policy in Latin America", pp. 153-167, in Contemporary Inter-American Relations, A Reader in Theory and Issues (Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice Hall, 1972), edited by Yale H. Ferguson.

In contrast with the emphasis on strategic considerations in the Theberge study, Dinerstein concentrates almost exclusively on the political choices and dilemmas that confront and have confronted the Soviet Union and China, in lesser degree, in Latin America. The focus of his summary is the Soviet relationship with Cuba in the period since Castro handed the U.S.S.R. an ally on a silver platter.

TOPIC NINE

CULTURE--LITERATURE AND THE ARTS

When discussing "Culture" in an introductory course, it is necessary to distinguish between the two meanings the word has been given in its academic context. In one sense the term is used to describe what has been called "high culture"--the flowering of artistic creation in literature, painting, architecture, music and the like. This is an aspect which all too frequently has been the domain of an elite few rather than the general population. In a different and more general sense, the term can be applied, as in the Random House Dictionary of the English Language, to "...the sum total of ways of living built up by a group of human beings and transmitted from one generation to another."

Neither of these two areas should be neglected in the study of Latin America, for in both of them the peoples of the region have much, both in the present and in their inheritance, which is distinctive and essential to understanding. We shall undertake to suggest suitable readings in both areas, beginning in this section with "Literature and the Arts". Even within such a relatively restricted span, however, one is likely to find those to whom literature is adequately representative of cultural achievement, and others who find it in painting or other artistic forms. The readings suggested, therefore, may in some cases concern themselves with only one form of artistic expression; the important thing is to endeavor to communicate to the learner a sense of the importance of them all.

CULTURE IN GENERAL

Gallagher, David P., "Literature and the Arts", Chapter 7, pp. 157-180 in Latin America, Essays in Continuity and Change, edited by Harold Blakemore.

Gallagher's essay, another of the BBC series, begins by explaining its concentration on "high culture". The author points out the vast differences between countries, and even within countries, among cultural groups, and suggests this as a reason for his concentrating upon literature and the arts. In examining the question of whether, in that area, there are distinctive Latin American qualities, he reviews most of the significant contributors, especially in the field of literature, and finds a rather common cultural nationalism that has resulted in exaggerated reactions to outside influences. Some aspects, such as surrealism, may be described by Gallagher in more detail than the scope of the article would seem to warrant. The combination of detail and interpretation results, however, in the best reasonably concise review of the general subject that was encountered.

Clissold, Stephen, Latin America, A Cultural Outline (New York, Harper and Row, 1966), 151 pp., with bibliography and index.

Clissold's small book provides an enlightening, interpretative literary history which synthesizes unusually well the contributions of the outstanding writers. Posing the question of whether Latin America can be said to exist "...in anything but a geographical sense," he examines "The Indian Mind", "The Spanish Imprint" and "The Mind in the Making", concluding with a chapter devoted to "The World of Brazil", which for him must be considered apart. Rather than merely presenting lists of writers, the author concentrates on a few who are both outstanding and reasonably representative. The selection captures well the essence of the three historical periods for Spanish America, as well as the distinctive qualities of Brazilian literary contributions.

Franco, Jean, The Modern Culture of Latin America (London, Pall Mall Press, Ltd., 1967), "Introduction", pp. 1-13, and "In Conclusion", pp. 280-283, with illustrative selections from the body of the book.

The author holds that "the history of art in Latin America is not a continuous development, but a series of fresh starts," and her purpose is "...to consider some of these 'fresh starts' and to explore the artist's attitude to society and the way he expresses this in his work." Most of the evidence presented comes from literature, but certain expressive contributions from art and architecture are also included. Even though it would perhaps be impractical to assign the entire book in an introductory course, students might be encouraged to read an illustrative chapter of Franco's interpretative study, such as that entitled "The Writer and the National Situation", pp. 236-279, or "Art and the Political Struggle", pp. 133-173.

Hilton, Ronald, The Latin Americans, Their Heritage and Their Destiny, Chapter 10, "Literature, the Arts, and Science", pp. 206-236.

Expressing some distaste for the aesthetic, intellectual approach to the subject, Professor Hilton concentrates on what he believes to be "...works that are valuable for the understanding of Latin America." (p. 207) The result is more effective than might be expected, and includes consideration of subjects, such as the literature of travel, that might otherwise be neglected. As indicated by the chapter title, Hilton also comments on recent achievements in science and technology, as well as art, architecture, and literature.

Alexander, Robert J., Today's Latin America, "Culture", pp. 198-211.

This chapter offers little more than an extremely general introduction. It touches very briefly on all of the principal subjects, however--Literature, Painting, Architecture, and Music, and even includes some comment on Publishing, Film, Science, and Sports. It provides an outline from which a more detailed reading list for the subject area could be developed.

Henriquez Ureña, Pedro, A Concise History of Latin American Culture (New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1966, as translated and augmented by Gilbert Chase), 162 pp., bibliography and index.

Professor Chase indicates in the preface to Henriquez-Ureña's short book that he undertook its translation and augmentation to meet the needs of a course on "The Cultural Heritage of Latin America", since he knew of no book in English that would meet that need as well.

The result is a summary of almost all aspects of "high culture" placed in political perspective, including comments on trends in education, publishing, the press, music, plastic arts, and many others. The book is interesting and well worth reading, even though it touches upon a great deal of material in rather brief scope. Chase's additional chapter brings the work up to 1965, and an extensive bibliography and good index add greatly to the book's usefulness.

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The most readily accessible supplementary source of information on cultural matters in Latin America, past and present, is the monthly periodical Américas, published at the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States in Washington, D.C. For more than 25 years that journal has excelled in its articles and, especially, its brilliant, colorful illustrations. While some of the subjects treated concern current OAS developments in other fields, half or more of each issue is devoted to articles and reproductions on literature or other aspects of the arts. Although almost always written by specialists, the articles are clearly aimed at the general reader with a view to stimulating his interest in and appreciation of the rich cultural life in these continents.

In addition to relatively brief articles on specific subjects, Américas also includes in most of its issues a special supplement either on one of the member states of the OAS, including extensive treatment of its cultural contribution, or on a special subject. These supplements, also beautifully illustrated, are published separately and may be obtained in that form at nominal cost. Subscriptions to Américas and lists of available supplements may be obtained by writing to Sales and Circulation Unit, General Secretariat of the Organization of American States, Washington, D.C., 20006. References to supplements and articles pertinent to the respective cultural subjects are listed as appropriate below.

Franco, Jean, An Introduction to Spanish American Literature (London, Cambridge University Press, 1969), "Introduction", pp. 1-28, and "Conclusion", pp. 357-364.

> As with the same author's Modern Culture of Latin America, this book presents, for the field of Latin American literature, summaries that concisely capture the meaning of the literary works which are described and evaluated. The analysis emphasizes the things which, in addition to a common language, have tended to bring writers together, such as commonly shared political views, ease and frequency of travel, and even the development of Mexico and Buenos Aires as important publishing centers. The "Introduction" is also noteworthy because of the effective way in which the full scope of the literature of the colonial period is presented, leaving the reader with a solid basis from which to inform himself further about more recent trends.

Torres-Rioseco, Arturo, The Epic of Latin American Literature (Berkeley, University of California Press, 6th printing, 1967), 255 pp., bibliography, index.

> Torres-Rioseco's "epic" is divided into several segments, which are dealt with essentially as separate subjects. Although meaningful generalization does not abound in Torres-Rioseco, he does manage to sum things up rather well in the following characterization of Latin American literature: "...the literature of Spanish America

possesses the stark realism of Spanish literature without being Spanish; it has the elegance of French models, but is not French; it has a cosmopolitan horizon, but retains the flavor of its own earth." (Preface) Both Torres-Rioseco and Franco avoid the risk of having their works appear to be simply catalogues of writers and their works. Should it be possible to assign an entire short volume, either Franco or Torres-Rioseco would provide a thorough basis for further reading, with some advantage being given to the former.

Ellison, Fred P., "The Writer", Chapter 3, pp. 79-101 in Continuity and Change in Latin America (Stanford, Stanford University Press, 1964), compiled and edited by John J. Johnson.

This essay offers more of an assessment of the considerable influence writers have had in Latin America, an influence often extending well beyond the field of literature as normally found in other parts of the world. It is more concerned with political and sociological perspective than with evaluation of literary merit as such.

Carrera Andrade, Jorge, Reflections on Spanish American Poetry (Albany, State University of New York Press, 1973), "Poetry and Society in Spanish America", pp. 21-38.

Confining himself to poetry, Carrera Andrade, an Ecuadoran with a metropolitan outlook, comments on the special Latin American interest in that genre. He also presents an interesting evaluation of its social implications, as well as of the pretensions of some of the literary figures. The selection is written with insight and understanding.

De Onis, Harriet, The Golden Land, An Anthology of Latin American Folklore in Literature (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1948), *passim*.

The items chosen for the de Onis anthology were brought together "...to show the persistent influence of Latin American folklore on its literature." They are almost all interesting and relevant to that purpose. It is a classic which might well be used to select and provide supplementary reading.

NOTES ON SPECIAL ASPECTS OF LITERATURE AS A SEGMENT OF LATIN AMERICAN CULTURE.

The distinctive aspects of Brazil's contribution to the literature of Latin America are summarized excellently in the Clissold book cited above. Other interesting and relatively brief evaluations of the literature of Brazil may be found in:

Verissimo, Erico, Brazilian Literature, An Outline (New York, Macmillan, 1945).

Putnam, Samuel, Marvelous Journey: A Survey of Four Centuries of Brazilian Writing (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1948).

Freyre, Gilberto, New World In The Tropics, The Culture of Modern Brazil, Chapter VIII, "The Modern Literature of Brazil, Its Relation to Social Problems", pp. 209-229.

Supplementary material to provide vignettes of literature as "culture" may be found in a number of books recounting interviews with some of the area's leading writers, an approach which often reveals significant aspects of their respective contributions. Three such accounts are:

Guibert, Rita, Seven Voices, Seven Latin American Writers Talk to Rita Guibert (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1972).

Harss, Luis and Dohmann, Barbara, Into the Mainstream, Conversations with Latin American Writers (New York, Harper and Row, 1967).

Rodman, Selden, South America of the Poets (New York, Hawthorn Books, Inc., 1970).

The literary figure of the Spanish-American colonial period most likely to strike a chord of interest to those approaching the subject for the first time is Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz, a truly remarkable Mexican woman of the late 17th century, described as "the greatest of Colonial poets" by Torres-Rioseco. Two thoughtful essays on Sor Juana, either of which might well be used for supplementary reading, are found in:

Gonzalez Pena, Carlos, History of Mexican Literature (Dallas, Southern Methodist University Press, 1968), pp. 111-117.

Leonard, Irving A., pp. 144-154 in Latin America, A Historical Reader, edited by Lewis Hanke.

See also Rosario Hiriart, "America's First Feminist", Américas, Vol. 25, No. 5, July, 1975, pp. 2-7.

The following articles in relatively recent issues of Américas will serve to illustrate the contribution that the journal makes to lively interest in Latin American literature:

"Martin Fierro, Best Seller", by Nettie Lee Benson, Vol. 25, No. 2, February 1973, pp. 8-12.

"Dialogue for Understanding: A Conversation Between Jorge Luis Borges and Miguel Albornoz", Vol. 23, No. 3, March, 1971, pp. 12-15.

"Neruda", by Galo Rene Perez, Vol. 24, No. 1, January, 1972, pp. 9-11.

"Neruda-Mistral Dialogue", by Margaret Rudd, Vol. 24, No. 5, May, 1972, pp. 14-17.

"Liberated Poets", by Graciela Palau de Nemes, Vol. 27, No. 10, October, 1975, pp. 10-15. Concerns four "disconcerting" female poets of the first quarter of the twentieth century.

CULTURE--ART AND ARCHITECTURE

Under Topic II, "The Indian Heritage", the readings suggested were concerned primarily with the extraordinary artistic contributions of the pre-discovery period. These were amazing artistic feats in themselves, but they also constitute perhaps the best source of our information on how the remarkable people of those centuries lived and acted.

Latin American artistic and architectural achievement in the period since the beginning of Iberian control was accomplished in two periods: those centuries of colonial dominance of the arts which did not by any means end with independence, and the modern period, during which innovative forms of artistic expressions were developed and presented. To learn more about the culture of

Latin America today, one must examine both of these areas of expression. Colonial architecture, with its thousands of magnificent churches and public buildings in which a tremendous variety of art can be found, are as much a part of the Latin American scene today as are the towering skyscrapers and modern forms of art that are to be found in the metropolitan centers.

Unfortunately, books and articles that attempt summary or synthesis of this important aspect of today's Latin America in general terms are few and far between, since it is an area in which meaningful generalization is as difficult as it is infrequent. Perhaps the best approach for dealing with the subject in an introductory course is to provide the kind of general outline found in Castedo, described below, and then encourage each student to explore further the literature and illustrations relevant to the trends and accomplishments in which he is most interested. Except for Castedo's book, the suggested readings listed below are concerned either with historical perspective or with specialized aspects of colonial and contemporary art and architecture.

Castedo, Leopoldo, A History of Latin American Art and Architecture (New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1969), passim., as indicated.

> Castedo's relatively brief (292 pages) book brings together a great deal of factual information, relevant illustrations, and worthwhile evaluation of the significant contributions of the three basic cultural periods. At the same time it avoids, better than most, the appearance of a catalogue of an art exhibit. Beginning students would be well-advised to buy the book and keep it at hand for browsing from time to time. If assigning the entire book is impractical, the following

excerpts would be well worth reading: "Introduction", pp. 11-13; "Constants and Variants" at the beginning of each of the three parts, pp. 13-17, 99-101, and 201; as well as the entire final section entitled "The Modern Synthesis", including especially Chapter 19, "The New Architecture". Reading these sections would underscore Castedo's views that "...the only collective process that has not been interrupted by natural or man-made cataclysms in Latin America has been its aesthetic expression--its graphic, architectural, poetic creations...It is in its arts that Latin America's essence is to be found." (p. 11).

Crow, John A., The Epic of Latin America (New York, Doubleday and Company, 1971), Chapter 25, "Architecture and the Fine Arts", pp. 308-318.

This chapter on colonial art and architecture is a brief but exceptionally well stated evaluation of artistic accomplishment in that period, especially of the Indian influences that affected what came from Spain. Unfortunately, there is no similar summary for the modern and contemporary periods in Crow's well-written and thoughtful history. The chapter would be an excellent preparation for a better appreciation of sights to be seen on a trip to Latin America.

Chase, Gilbert, "The Artist", Chapter 4, pp. 101-135, in Continuity and Change in Latin America (Stanford, Stanford University Press, 1964), edited by John J. Johnson.

Although this volume has little by way of summary comment, it does include excellent illustrations of works of Latin American art on display in North American museums at the time it was published. It would be good for the "browsing" library.

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One of the most celebrated schools of art in Latin America was that of the twentieth century Mexican muralists, led by Diego Rivera, José Clemente Orozco and David Alfaro Siqueiros. Original works or reproductions of these artists have been seen in many places, not only as new and dynamic, but often also as expressions of the spirit of the Mexican revolution. In addition to the reading on this important school mentioned above, the following items are worthy of attention:

Franco, Jean, The Modern Culture of Latin America, Chapter 5, "Art and the Political Struggle", pp. 133-173.

Rodriguez, Antonio, A History of Mexican Mural Painting (New York, G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1969), Chapter 18, "Image of Mexico", pp. 488-492. Held to be the "finest collection of photographed Mexican mural paintings yet published," even though comment is brief.

Smith, Bradley, Mexico, A History in Art (New York, Harper and Row, 1968), "1910-1940, Revolution and Progress", pp. 249-288. Also handsomely illustrated.

Walker, Lester C., Jr., "The Revolution of 1910 as Reflected in Mexican Art", pp. 97-109 in Artists and Writers in the Evolution of Latin America (University of Alabama Press, 1969), edited by Edward Davis Terry.

Crow, John A., Mexico Today (New York, Harper and Brothers, 1957), Chapter XII, "Land and Liberty", pp. 154-160.

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Folk art is another area of artistic expression worthy of the introductory student's attention, and there is a substantial amount of literature on that aspect alone. Three examples are:

Toneyama, Kojin, The Popular Arts of Mexico (New York and Tokyo, Weatherhill/Heibunsha, 1974), especially the foreword and notes on modern Mexican folk crafts by Carlos Espejel, Director of Museo Nacional de Artes Industrias y Populares de México. A beautiful book that should be known to any prospective traveller to Mexico.

Osborne, Lilly de Jongh, Indian Crafts of Guatemala and El Salvador (Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1965). Illustrates the significance of Indian costumes among the descendants of the Maya, for whom they are not only handsome and colorful, but important to identity as an individual and member of the tribe.

Rodman, Selden, The Miracle of Haitian Art (Garden City, New York, Doubleday and Company, 1974). The fascinating story of the stimulation of folk art in Haiti.

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Satisfactorily concise, general treatment of Latin American architecture was not encountered, although the subject is dealt with in part in several of the works mentioned above. Francisco Bullrich's New Directions in Latin American Architecture (New York, George Braziller, 1969) has a good collection of pictures of newer architectural achievements, with a catalogue of the architects. That book's introductory section entitled "Past and Present", pp. 13-21, provides useful background. Pietro Maria Bardi's New Brazilian Art (New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 1970) examines in detail the buildings designed by Brazil's world famed architect, Oscar Niemeyer, including those in the new city of Brasilia. The book also looks at certain other principal areas of Brazilian art--that of the Indian, popular art, and the creations of world renown.

Chase's commentary is directed more at music than at the graphic arts, more at the artist than at the work he does, but the chapter includes some penetrating comment on artistic trends in both mediums, including an interesting summary of the work and influence of the Mexican muralists of the twentieth century.

Chase, Gilbert, Contemporary Art in Latin America (New York, The Free Press, 1970), *passim*.

Selecting suitable portions of this book to present the general aspects of the subject is difficult, although the final chapter, "Architecture and Integration of the Arts" offers some synthesis. The text is devoted essentially to individual artists by section or country.

Kelemen, Pál, Art of the Americas, Ancient and Hispanic (New York, Thomas Crowell Company, 1969), "The Colonial Scene, A World Transplanted", pp. 173-328.

This book has excellent descriptions of the many different forms colonial art took, and of the contributions made to it by the indigenous artists. It is quite detailed but would merit at least a perusal.

Catlin, Stanton Loomis and Grieder, Terence, Art of Latin America Since Independence (New Haven and Austin, Yale University Press and University of Texas Press, 1966).

In addition to articles and supplements on various art forms and periods in Américas magazine, the Organization of American States has prepared a series of small, illustrated booklets by various authors on the art of a number of the countries which are members of the organization. They appeared under the imprimatur of the Pan American Union before that unit became officially identified as the General Secretariat of the OAS. These are excellent surveys of the artistic accomplishments of a number of countries, including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Haiti, Peru, and Venezuela, and perhaps others.

Finally, there are the articles and supplements that have appeared in Américas in recent years, all of which offer eye catching introductions to Latin American progress in the arts. Those likely to be of interest are:

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTS TO AMÉRICAS

Calvimontes, Raul, Folk Art of the Americas, November-December, 1973, 24 pp., illustrated. The work traces folk art from the pre-Columbian era to the present, offering brief comments about most of the Latin American countries.

de Zéndegui, Guillermo (Compiler), Introduction to Colonial Art in Latin America (Colonial Art, I), Architecture, 24 pp., illustrated.

de Zéndigui, Guillermo (Compiler), Pre-Columbian America, I, Meso America, 40 pp., illustrated.

ARTICLES IN AMÉRICAS

"Seven Colombian Artists", by Jose Y. Bermudez, Vol. 25, No. 10, October, 1973, pp. 38-43.

"The Divided World of Miguel Covarrubias", by Terence Grieder, Vol. 23, No. 5, May, 1971, pp. 19-24.

"The Ever-Brazilian Guignard", by Sylvio de Vasconcellos, Vol. 27, No. 5, May, 1975, pp. 2-7.

"Lanaluze, Painter of 19th Century Cuba", by Guillermo de Zéndegui, Vol. 27, No. 9, September, 1975, pp. 16-23.

"Art and Artifacts of Medellin", by Jose Gomez-Sicre, Vol. 24, Nos. 11-12, November-December, 1972, pp. 2-8.

"Lenten Curtains From Colonial Peru", by Pál Kelemen, Vol. 24, No. 3, March, 1972, pp. 2-9.

"Proud, Lonely Churches", by Pál Kelemen, Vol. 28, No. 2, February, 1976, pp. 2-11.

"Venezuelan Art As Seen By Its Critics", by Rafael Piñeda, Vol. 27, No. 8, August, 1975, pp. 25-32.

"Art Books and Collections in Venezuela", by Rafael Piñeda, Vol. 25, No. 2, February, 1973, pp. 33-40.

"Siqueiros Polyform", by Rafael Squirru, Vol. 24, No. 10, October, 1972, pp. 12-19.

CULTURE--MUSIC

Music has been a fascinating part of the culture of Latin America since long before the Europeans arrived, and it remains an integral aspect of every holy day or fiesta, and most public celebrations. To a considerable extent that which has been played or sung is folk music, although religious music of a more formal nature continued the European influence which began soon after the Europeans arrived. In more recent times there has been a steadily increasing productivity by composers throughout the entire area, and most of these have been strongly influenced in their work by the folk origins of their compositions. As evidenced by the music festivals that are held under OAS auspices in Washington from time to time, the increasing attention given to works by Latin American composers and performances by Latin American musicians more than justify inclusion of the subject in the introductory course.

One of the best ways to provide a class with such an introduction is to find ways for the group to listen to real life performances or recordings, hopefully with some explanation from experts. Background reading is available, however, which should help to explain the significance and distinctiveness of the many forms of musical expression that are to be found. In addition to as much direct listening experience as feasible, therefore, suitable reading from among the following selections might be assigned.

Slonimsky, Nicolas, Music of the Americas (New York, Da Capo Press, 1972), with new foreword and addenda to earlier editions, Part 1, "Panorama of Latin American Music", pp. 1-72.

> During the 1940's, the author travelled extensively throughout Latin America, apparently with the aim of collecting musical scores and manuscripts for libraries in Philadelphia and Boston. Having undertaken what he calls a "Pan American Fishing Trip" of that kind, he wrote the results of his experience, first in general terms in the pages cited, and then country by country in the latter portion of the book. His account is extraordinarily well-informed, therefore, but it is also written with wit and charm that should make it of particular interest to the introductory student. Much of the emphasis is on music of the "folk" and its impact, but Slonimsky also describes with great effect composers, musicians,

instruments and the interrelationship between music and dance. A four paragraph summary of "the course of evolution of Latin American music" is a masterpiece of meaningful generalization.

Orrego-Salas, Juan A., "Music (Spanish America)", pp. 400-402 in Encyclopedia of Latin America (New York, McGraw Hill, 1974), edited by Helen Delpar.

Although very brief, these few pages provide an informative summary of the subject. Included in the concise treatment are comments on the importance of the monodic music of pre-Columbian times, when only percussion instruments were used; the influence of religious music in the colonial period; and the "confrontation" of European traditions with folk and popular music that developed from the assimilation of Spanish music transplanted to the new world. Combined with the selection immediately below, the treatment of the subject in the Delpar volume should give necessary background for a classroom session in which appropriate examples of Latin American music are played for the group.

Béhauge, Gérard, "Music (Brazil)", pp. 398-400 in Encyclopedia of Latin America, edited by Helen Delpar.

The author summarizes the work of the principal composers in Brazil after the first two centuries from discovery, about which little is known, and indicates that the "nationalization" of music in that country did not come until the end of the 19th century.

Nettl, Bruno, Folk and Traditional Music of the Western Continents (Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice Hall, 1973), especially the chapter by Gérard Béhauge entitled "Latin American Folk Music", pp. 179-206 and that by Nettl and Béhauge entitled "Afro-American Music in North and Latin America", pp. 207-234.

> This is the second edition of the Nettl book which was first published in 1965. The chapter by Béhauge brings out the Hispanic penetration of the folk music of Indian, African and mestizo origins. There are interesting illustrations and brief scores are also inserted. The earlier edition of the work also includes sections on the folk music of the American Indians, particularly those of Latin America, as well as that of African origin and that which is "Western and Western Descended".

Copland, Aaron, "Latin American Music", pp. 340-350 in Contemporary Latin America, A Short History (Princeton, D. van Nostrand, 1968), edited by Lewis Hanke.

> In a discursive but illuminating lecture given at a symposium in 1963, the celebrated North American composer describes Latin American music as "...an art in the process of becoming". (p. 340). He notes especially the change from Latin American reliance on Europe to doing it "their own way". Introduction of folk music was an important part of the process, which Copland discusses both for specific countries and composers.

Seeger, Charles L., Music in Latin America (Washington, Pan American Union, 1942), mimeographed, 73 pp.

> Even though the summary by Seeger, who was head of the Music Division at the Pan American Union, is not up-to-date and may be difficult to obtain, its description of pre-Columbian, colonial, nineteenth century and "contemporary" music continues to provide background which would be useful in an introductory course.

Chase, Gilbert (Editor), A Guide to the Music of Latin America (Washington, Pan American Union and Library of Congress, 1962), "Introduction", pp. 13-23.

> Chase's introduction to his thorough and comprehensive bibliographical guide is largely devoted to comment on the literature of the subject. There is some discussion, however, of the characteristics and qualities of the music itself. See also the same author's essay entitled "The Artist", Chapter 4, pp. 101-135, in Continuity and Change in Latin America (Stanford, Stanford University Press, 1964), edited by John J. Johnson. It is an essay which summarizes developments in the field of music as well as other art forms.

Berrien, William, "Some Considerations Regarding Contemporary Latin American Music", pp. 155-180 in Concerning Latin American Culture (New York, Russell and Russell, 1967), edited by Charles C. Griffin.

As with so many of the citations on music, this article is dated, but the description by the author of what is "going on down there" is good background, and his comments on the works of such composers as Villa-Lobos, Chavez, Fabini and Allende bring out the influence they have had in stimulating creative activity.

Hauge, Eleanor, Latin American Music, Past and Present (Santa Ana, California, Fine Arts Press, 1934), 98 pp.

The Hague volume is also old and probably difficult to obtain, but it contains delightfully and sensitively written summaries of many aspects of the development of the music of the area. The entire book, or suitable excerpts, would be of great value to the introductory student. Especially interesting is the chapter entitled "The Last Tonal Frontier--Los Indios Bravos" which describes the way in which the Indian communities have resisted Spanish influences in music, as well as in ceremony and ritual.

Toor, Frances, Treasury of Mexican Folkways (New York, Crown Publishers, 1947), Part Three, "Music, Verse and Dance", pp. 300-376, and "Songs and Dance Music", pp. 377-455.

Many details, including words and music, regarding the origins of folk music in the various parts of Mexico are provided in this comprehensive volume. It would be useful for supplementary reading purposes.

Stevenson, Robert, Music in Mexico (New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1971).

> The Stevenson study of music in Mexico, a new edition of the volume originally published in 1952, is detailed and scholarly. There are not many summaries suitable for use in the introductory course, but his fifteen "Conclusions Concerning Pre-Conquest Music Derived From Early Spanish Testimony" (pp. 17-19) offer a succinct and well-stated exception.

Loy, Jane M., Latin America: Sights and Sound, A Guide to Motion Pictures and Music for College Courses (Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP), Publication No. 5, 1973), Part IX, "Music in the Classroom", pp. 236-243.

> This reflects experiences in various endeavors to include Latin American music in college curricula, with an interesting section contributed by Robert Stevenson.

INTRODUCTION TO LATIN AMERICA

MANUAL FOR AN INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE

TOPIC TEN

WAYS OF LIFE--CUSTOMS, EDUCATION, RELIGION, AND MORE

North American notions of Latin America and especially its people are all too frequently built upon misconceptions which may be either favorable or, more frequently, among the uninitiated, unfavorable. Unfortunately, the impressions that are favorable often stem from tales or rumors that "really, they are just like us". Such misunderstanding probably comes from an inclination among Latin Americans to be fascinated by the fads and innovations that figure so frequently in what the rest of the world thinks it knows of the North American way of life. Less favorable impressions--that Latin Americans are always late for appointments, for example, or that males glory in demonstrating their masculinity, or that form matters more than substance--result from the circumstance that they do, in fact, hold a degree of truth even though our conceptions may often be based upon a lack of understanding. Many official and personal mistakes have been made in their dealings with Latin Americans by our government officials and our private citizens because of a lack of understanding of the factors involved in what we may term, for want of a better description, the Latin American "ways of life". Thus it becomes highly important for the individual learning about Latin America for the first time to be given an opportunity to gain at least a beginning of an understanding of the ways Latin Americans live and, even more important, the reasons for such behavior.

The scope of this topic has been broadened from readings that deal primarily with distinctive customs to those that also underscore the place of education and religion in the day to day activities of Latin Americans. A section has also been included on foods and cookery, and suggestions will be made on reading about those Latin Americans, principally the native American Indians, whose ways of life have remained much the same for the centuries before and after the advent of the Iberians and other Europeans.

It is recognized that full understanding of the ways of life of other peoples, or an understanding as complete as outsiders may be capable of achieving, is not likely to be gained without years of direct personal contact. Nevertheless, I believe that a judicious selection from the readings suggested below, readings which are written, for the most part, by sensitive and perceptive authors who have had such experience, can provide a good foundation from which to build an increasing understanding of the people of that important part of the world.

Wagley, Charles, The Latin American Tradition (New York, Columbia University Press, 1968), Chapter II, "An Introduction to Latin American Culture", pp. 29-80.

> Originally written in 1953 for a lecture to government officials being prepared for service in Latin America, this chapter compresses into relatively brief form many of the essentials of the Latin American way of living. In addition to a clear delineation of groups by cultural heritage and regions relevant to the three main segments, Wagley deals with many of the typical general institutions or characteristics of the way of life--compadrazgo, machismo, the role of the female, the importance of manners and dignity. The chapter is especially good in its sensitive treatment of the importance of family life.

Alba, Victor, The Latin Americans (New York, Frederick Praeger, 1969), Chapter X, "What Do Latin Americans Think?", pp. 333-367.

Written by a specialist with Latin background, this chapter has the advantage of an almost point-by-point treatment of differences between North American and Latin American ways of living, underscoring the need to understand their reasons in order to avoid constant analysis of what there is wrong with the other person. The chapter takes up in considerable detail the place of the family, especially the woman of the family. Excessive legalistic formality and ceremonialism, class barriers, love of gift giving and receiving, religion, education, cultural expression, the intellectuals, and other distinguishing aspects are also discussed. In addition to this chapter the author's brief comment, pp. 42-47, on "The Psychology of the Latin American" is worthy of attention.

Crist, Raymond E., "The Latin American Way of Life", Nos. 1 (pp. 73-76), 2 (pp. 171-183), 3 (pp. 297-311), of Volume 27 (1968) of The American Journal of Economics and Sociology.

If these articles by Crist appear in more accessible form, they have not been discovered by the present investigator. They do, however, achieve in marked degree the author's stated objective to "...show some of the advantages and attractions in Latin American culture" in order to emphasize that "...acculturation is a two-way street." The most useful descriptions and apt generalizations will be found in the second and third articles: "Cultural Factors and Attitudes Making for Unity" and "Cultural and Human Values in a Balance of Self-Fulfillment and the Good Life". In addition to many of the characteristics normally attributed to Latin Americans, the final article takes up such significant attributes as "tempo of living", "work with the hands", "fatalism", "the individual and nature", and "the impact of industrialization". It would be well worth the effort to search these readings out and use them in the introductory course.

Pendle, George, A History of Latin America (Baltimore, Penguin Press, 1973), Chapter 16, "Latin American Characteristics", pp. 223-233.

Pendle's chapter is quite brief and seems aimed primarily at explaining why persistent Latin American characteristics will keep its people different, despite all the superficial similarities that are creeping in. There is also an implication that these deep-seated qualities may stand in the way of economic and political accomplishments that are essential. The chapter would need to be supplemented, but even the abbreviated observations are thoughtful and acute.

Schurz, William Lytle, Latin America, A Descriptive Survey (New York, E.P. Dutton, Inc., 1963), Part VII, "The Way of Life", pp. 297-339.

Under the heading "Cultural Characteristics", in the early part of the chapter, Schurz summarizes briefly a number of the Latin American qualities of life, although one might wish his analysis had been more complete. The reading also considers certain other distinctive aspects of the Latin American scene, such as the increasing importance of social legislation, and the roles of the church and the school in the way people live.

Rothchild, John, Editor, Latin America, Yesterday and Today (New York, Bantam Books, 1973), Chapter V, "The Latin American Character", pp. 144-187.

These pages include an extraordinarily good selection of writings which emphasize "character" but are nonetheless relevant to consideration of life styles. Particularly noteworthy are excerpts from Salvador de Madariaga, "The Mestizo Dichotomy", Octavio Paz, "The Day of the Dead", Victor Alba, "Honesty, the Word and the Deed", and Moritz Thomsen, "Dirtying Your Hands" and "Living Poor". Both selections from Thomsen are taken from his book, Living Poor, which has been discussed earlier, and which offers many vignettes of life among the "humble ones" of Ecuador that are illustrative of other parts of Latin America as well. See Thomsen, Moritz, Living Poor, A Peace Corps Chronicle (Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1969), passim.

Andreski, Stanislav, Parasitism and Subversion, The Case of Latin America (New York, Schocken Books, 1969), Chapter 2, "The Geneology of Public Vices", pp. 23-54.

Andreski compresses into relatively brief scope a thoughtful analysis of some of those aspects of Latin American behavior which are often encountered and not easily understood. Disdain for work, the "mañana" complex, unruliness and habits of violence in large crowds and an all-too-frequent lack of public spirit are discussed and explained, at least in part.

Morse, Richard W., "The Claims of Tradition in Urban Latin America", pp. 480-494 in Contemporary Cultures and Societies of Latin America (New York, Random House, 1974), edited by Dwight B. Heath.

The selection presents an examination of social sectors within the arena of the cities, which are held to be windows of society, in order to assess the persistence of traditions. There is much of value in these pages, but the writing tends to be somewhat specialized and jargonistic.

Nolen, Barbara, Editor, Mexico is People, Land of Three Cultures (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1973), passim, but see especially Octavio Paz, "Art of the Fiesta" and "Revolt of Youth"; Frances Toor, "The Day of the Dead" and "Our Lady of Guadalupe"; and Elizabeth Borton de Trevino, "Courtship--Old Style".

As with the selections from Rothchild's book mentioned above, these are all illustrative of significant aspects of life in Latin America. Although written of Mexico, most of what is described is just as evident in many other parts of Latin America.

Crow, John, Mexico Today (New York, Harper and Brothers, 1957), Chapter XIX, "Fiesta and Market Day", pp. 249-273, and Chapter XXIII, "Some Differences in Our Cultures", pp. 319-327.

The author's keenly perceptive eye has identified many of the striking qualities of life in Mexico, most of which are also to be found elsewhere in Latin America. In an exceptionally sensitively written chapter he has described, hour by hour, the progression of events that take place in the Mexican town Napualtepec when market and fiesta coincide. It is a memorable account. In the latter chapter, Crow has pointed out why it is important for North Americans to know and try to understand what causes the differences.

Olien, Michael D., Latin Americans, Contemporary Peoples and Their Cultural Traditions (New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1973), Chapter 6, "Major Themes of Latin American Life", pp. 192-227.

An anthropologist examines such "major themes" as the "Grid Settlement Pattern", "Catholicism", "Concepts of Health and Illness", "The Double Standard" and "Interpersonal Relations". He brings out the need for North Americans to approach Latin America with adequate preparation to meet the differences they will encounter, often in surprising situations, in daily life.

Paz, Octavio, Labyrinth of Solitude (New York, Grove Press, 1961).

The student who reads all of this evaluation of the Mexican character by an outstanding Mexican writer will learn how much there is to know that often lies hidden beneath the surface. As suggested above, Paz' chapter on "The Day of the Dead" (pp. 47-64) provides a memorable description of the impact of "Fiesta"--which translates to much more than "party"--on day-to-day life in Mexico--as well as in other parts of Latin America. "Mexican Masks" (pp. 29-46) also goes a long way toward providing the outsider with the basis for an understanding of Latin American behavior that at times seems inexplicable.

Nicholson, Irene, The Liberators, A Study of Independence Movements in Spanish America (New York, Frederick Praeger, 1968), Part Three, Section 2, "Spanish American Originality", pp. 302-313.

One might consider it unusual to encounter a fascinating evaluation of the Latin American character in a book with such a title as this, but the Nicholson essay is one of the most thought-provoking pieces of writing encountered in the preparation of the Manual. Even though the author's analysis of the distinctiveness of the Spanish American "style" may seem a bit too philosophical for the beginner, it offers the kind of challenge he should be called upon to meet if he is really serious in his desire to understand Latin America.

Toor, Frances, Treasury of Mexican Folkways (New York, Crown Publishers, 1947), passim.

This is a book that truly lives up to its name in presenting text and illustrations in profusion to describe aspects of the Mexican way of life, many of which are typical of other parts of Latin America as well. Part Two--"Society-Customs-Fiesta"--presents a view of the customs that are based on family life, so that one learns more not only about the specific customs but about the central importance of the family in what Latin Americans think and do.

Sections of this book are referred to elsewhere under specific headings, and the beginning student might well be encouraged to spend quite a lot of time with it.

McBride, George McCutcheon, "Master and Man", Vol. 2, pp. 612-619 in History of Latin American Civilization, edited by Lewis Hanke.

The author's short description of the relationship between master and servant which has for so long been a major condition of Latin American life is exceptionally well done. It serves as a reminder that the phenomenon has by no means departed from the scene, even though it may be faced with an increasing number of challenges.

Gillin, John P., "The Middle Segments and Their Values", pp. 55-73 in Latin American Politics, Studies of the Contemporary Scene (New York, Doubleday and Company, 1970), edited by Robert D. Tomasek.

This article constitutes a useful summary of values that "...are held in common by most members of the middle sectors". Especially interesting are the discussions of "personalism", "family ties", "heirarchy", "emotion" and "fatalism", all of which are important in the Latin American way of life even though often inadequately recognized.

Palau de Nemes, Graciela, "Machismo", in Américas, Vol. 26, No. 4, April, 1974, pp. 3-7.

In this article, the author has provided a concise, well-stated summary in historical perspective of a characteristic attributed to the Latin American male. She comments on its meaning at various stages and in various places, referring particularly to literary statements of the phenomenon by Ruben Darío, Sarmiento, Manuel Puig and Vargas Llosa, as well as on what she terms the "apolcgia for machismo" by Octavio Paz, in Labyrinth of Solitude.

Stevens, Evelyn P., "Marianismo, the Other Face of Machismo", pp. 89-102 in Female and Male in Latin America (Pittsburg, University of Pittsburg Press, 1973), edited by Ann Pescatello.

The author of this illuminating essay describes the "...cult of feminine superiority, which teaches that women are semi-devine, morally superior to and spiritually stronger than men." (p. 100) Although by no means as widely recognized outside Latin America as the cult of the "macho", the respect and devotion for womanhood by the Latin American male is a facet of the way of living that the newcomer needs to understand.

Purcell, Susan Kaufman, "Modernizing Women for Modern Society: The Cuban Case", pp. 257-272 in Female and Male in Latin America.

The author of this brief resumé of progress in Cuba towards the announced goal of complete equality for women deals in realistic terms with the degrees of success and failure that have been achieved. This is described as "the revolution within the revolution". (p. 258)

Latin American Documentation, Women in Latin America (Washington, U.S. Catholic Conference, 1975), "Keyhole" Series, No. 10.

> The booklet contains excerpts from other publications brought together to provide a realistic impression of the present status of women in Latin America, especially the progress that needs to be made by the many who still constitute a mainstay of housekeeping in the area, as well as others of the "humble" class. The selections seem straightforward and to the point: that on Cuba is written by a North American who has lived in Cuba since 1968 and who is sympathetic to the Cuban program but not blind to some of its shortcomings.

Schurz, William Lytle, This New World (New York, E.P. Dutton, 1964), "The Woman", pp. 276-338.

> As suggested earlier in another context, the Schurz essay on women and their role in Latin America since colonial times provides valuable historical perspective. At the same time it gives an excellent basis for understanding the role of the woman in the life style of the people, one which is clearly distinctive to Latin America.

RELIGION: ITS IMPACT ON THE WAY OF LIFE

Awareness of the profound significance of religion--and especially of the depth and pervasiveness of the influence of the institutions and clergy of the Roman Catholic Church--is an indispensable part of any preparation on Latin America. The traditional role of the church in the centuries after conquest was often held to be conservative, if not reactionary, and much of that kind of influence often remains. However, many aspects of the current influence of Catholicism, as of other religious persuasions that have sought to expand in Latin America, is cast in the direction of reform, if not radical change. The first few readings suggested below are general summaries of religion and its place in the Latin American way of life; those that follow underscore the more recent trend towards an insistent demand for complete change in the economic and social structures of the countries of the region.

Tannenbaum, Frank, Ten Keys to Latin America (New York, Vintage Books, 1962), Chapter 3, "Religion", pp. 53-65.

> One of the best informed North American scholars, most sensitive to the feelings of the people, describes the profound hold religion continues to have on the people, ascribing particular importance to its place in the life of the family as the basic social unit. See also Tannenbaum's essay on "Religion in America" at pp. 112-118 in Government and Politics in Latin America, A Reader (New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1967), edited by Peter G. Snow.

Burns, E. Bradford, Latin America, A Concise Interpretive History (Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall, Inc., 1972), Chapter Two, "Institutions of the Empire: The Church", pp. 58-63.

Although primarily concerned with the historical roots of the strong hold of the church, this reading suggests a number of elements that have caused its influence to continue.

Wolf, Eric R. and Hansen, Edward C., Editors, The Human Condition of Latin America (New York, Oxford University Press, 1972), Chapter 4, "The Role of Religion", pp. 100-117.

Several interesting and distinctive viewpoints about Latin American Catholicism are to be found in this reading, which makes basic distinctions between religion as practiced in the "open" and "closed" Indian communities, as well as between what the authors call "popular" Catholicism as distinguished from "formal sophisticated" Catholicism.

Schurz, William Lytle, This New World (New York, E.P. Dutton, 1964), Chapter VII, "The Church", pp. 240-275.

Schurz summarizes the historical role of the church in his customary informed manner, and touches upon some of the causes of the dilemmas that confront it. The reading does not include much comment on the increasingly evident trend towards demands for change or the radicalism of a considerable portion of the clergy. Most of the clearly identifiable trends in that direction have occurred since his otherwise comprehensive treatment of the subject was written.

Hilton, Ronald, The Latin Americans, Their Heritage and Their Destiny (Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1973), Chapter VI, "Religion and Philosophy", pp. 132-148.

Hilton has been somewhat more critical than usual in his comments on Roman Catholicism as it is practiced in many places, attacking with some strength the influence of those whom he identifies as "traditionalists". The selection includes a somewhat more detailed treatment of the role of Protestantism than is found in most brief writing on the subject. Several paragraphs are also devoted to some of the philosophical manifestations, such as "Positivism", "Spiritualism" and "Existentialism", that have had an impact in Latin America.

Alexander, Robert J., Today's Latin America (New York, Doubleday and Company, 1968, Revised Edition), "The Church", pp. 212-231.

As with other selections from Alexander's book, there is substantial general information in this brief chapter.

Einaudi, Luigi, Beyond Cuba, Latin America Takes Charge of Its Future (New York, Crane and Russak Co., 1974), Chapter VI, "The Changing Catholic Church", pp. 75-96, written by Einaudi, Michael Fleet, Richard L. Maullin and Alfred C. Stepan.

The chapter is an extraordinarily well-presented combination of historical background and current trends, with emphasis on the "ferment" of the present which finds the

Church trying to "...change its multi-faceted temporal presence in such a way as to encourage modern social development without losing its institutional integrity." (p. 75) The selection would present perhaps the most useful single reading for an introduction to the subject in its contemporary essence.

Turner, Frederick C., "The New Catholicism Is Cautiously Progressive", No. 77, pp. 648-657 in History of Latin American Civilization, Vol. 2, The Modern Age, edited by Lewis Hanke.

Turner analyzes and evaluates the changes taking place in the Church's approach, pointing out that the nature of the movements concerned challenges any notion of a monolithic attitude at this time, whatever it might have been in earlier years. See also Section V, "The Churches and Social Change" in Hanke's Contemporary Latin America, A Short History (Princeton, D. van Nostrand, 1968), which includes several brief excerpts that underscore the kinds of influences that are being brought to bear today within the Latin American Church.

Vallier, Ivan, "Radical Priests and the Revolution", pp. 15-26 in Changing Latin America, New Interpretations of Its Politics and Society (New York, Academy of Political Science, 1972), edited by Douglas Chalmers.

Vallier reviews what he holds to be "the most crucial of the issues in the new Catholic left," which finds the radical priest being injected into civil life as a type of political authority. Actually a very old and traditional kind of activity in principle, such a clerical posture now produces new kinds of problems with which the author seems to be concerned. The reading would be useful because of the viewpoint expressed as well as the situation described.

Sanders, Thomas G., "Types of Catholic Elites in Latin America", Part I, pp. 180-196 in Latin American Politics, Studies of the Contemporary Scene (New York, Doubleday and Company, 1970), edited by Robert D. Tomasek.

This essay presents a review of the various clerical elements, from reactionary to radical, with comment on the political influence they convey.

Latin American Documentation (LADOC), Paulo Freire (Washington, U.S. Catholic Conference, 1975), "Keyhole" Books, No. 1, 51 pp.

The pamphlet is interesting because of the efforts made, principally in the words of Freire, to describe what is meant by "conscientization", a name that has been applied to one of the current movements within the Church to place the force of the institution on the path of social justice for all.

The following articles in Américas offer examples of succinct treatment of various aspects of religious fervor.

"The Persistence of Small Town Saints", by Jorge Lujan Muñoz, Américas, Vol. 23, No. 5, May, 1971, pp. 10-15.

"African Brazil and Its Cults", by Selden Rodman, Américas, Vol. 27, Nos. 6-7, June-July, 1975, pp. 6-13.

"The Day of Days", by Alice Landau, Américas, Vol. 26, No. 1, January, 1975, pp. 6-13, which gives something of the excitement and spirit of Carnaval.

EDUCATION: A WAY OF LIFE OR AN ASPIRATION?

Perhaps the most important reason education plays an important part in the life of the Latin American people is that there are such vast numbers who need to receive the tools that only education can bring. There is a tremendous potential clientele for education at all levels, not only because the population explosion has produced an enormous group at the level of educational need, but also because economic and other conditions have caused parts of Latin America to fall far behind. When half of the population of a town or state falls in the group that would normally be attending school at relatively elementary levels and when a substantial number of the rest of the population borders on illiteracy, plans and programs to meet the situation demand serious and continuous attention, as well as resources.

Education also impinges upon the daily life of the Latin American because of the disproportionate role played in political and social protest by those students that reach the upper levels, particularly the universities. Often less effectual in the long run than they would like to be, students in Latin America possess and often put to use a profound capacity for sending tremors through day-to-day life, especially in the big cities where the tactics of street protest can produce results far beyond the numbers involved. All of this is part of the educational scene with which the following suggested readings are concerned.

Tannenbaum, Frank, Ten Keys to Latin America (New York, Vintage Books, 1962), Chapter 6, "Education", pp. 95-111.

> This selection from Tannenbaum is stronger on the long-range causes and effects of illiteracy and the general nature of the needs than on the enormity of the current problems. He does relate the effects of this educational need to what he referred to (in 1962) as "the crisis of education". That crisis has not diminished in the intervening years.

Hauch, Charles C., The Current Situation in Latin American Education (Washington, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1963), 30 pp.

> This is a carefully prepared and comprehensive "overview" which summarizes the pattern of educational institutions in Latin America and the kinds of problems the educators were confronting at the time it was written. Despite some progress in specific areas and a marked growth in the sheer magnitude of the task of trying to fit constantly rising demand with resources that increase much less rapidly, the basic elements of the picture remain in 1976 much as they were in 1963. The pamphlet is the best concise summary of the subject that was encountered during the investigation. A brief annotated bibliography is provided.

Alexander, Robert J., Today's Latin America (New York, Doubleday and Company, 1968, revised edition), "The Educational System", pp. 183-197.

A brief but sound and well-constructed review of the principal facets of the educational system. The result is a good outline upon which more detailed reading could be projected.

Vera, Oscar, "The Educational Situation and Requirements in Latin America", pp. 95-112 in Government and Politics in Latin America, A Reader (New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1967), edited by Peter G. Snow.

Vera's essay, from a UNESCO publication, gives a good overview of the subject and presents seventeen "Conclusions" regarding the situation and what needs to be done about it.

Myers, Robert G., "The Changing Face of Education in Latin America", pp. 50-64 in Changing Latin America, New Interpretations of Its Politics (New York, Academy of Political Science, 1972), edited by Douglas Chalmers.

Myers' article begins with a basic factual table that helps to give his comments meaning. He describes the post-war push for education, including devices that were attempted to make progress rapidly, but finds little discernable change, except for the growth of the problem, with the profile remaining "in shadow". (p. 59) Some achievements made outside the school system are noted.

Hanke, Lewis, Editor, Contemporary Latin America, A Short History (Princeton, D. van Nostrand, 1968), Section II, "Education", pp. 266-282.

A somewhat miscellaneous collection of readings by experts in the field, mostly dealing with the university, its students, and the future. There is only one relatively brief item on elementary education.

Hunter, John M. and Foley, James W., Economic Problems of Latin America (Boston, Houghton, Miflin Company, 1975), Chapter 10, "Education", pp. 289-311.

Approached primarily from the economic viewpoint, as might be expected in a book with this title, the chapter sets forth a number of salient aspects of the educational scene in Latin America that may not always be noted elsewhere--such as the relatively large budgetary allocations for education that are made in most Latin American countries. From this study there emerges a quite lucid, understandable picture of the educational system, as well as its shortcomings. The authors also discuss the "brain drain" and suggest some things that might be done about that.

Moreira, J. Roberto, "Education and Development in Latin America", pp. 7-44 in Education and Development: Latin America and the Caribbean (Los Angeles, Latin American Center, University of California, 1972), edited by Thomas J. La Belle.

Most of the thirty-seven articles in this relatively recent compilation of research and opinion on the subject are addressed to quite specialized problems, with the "development" theme predominant. The article by Moreira provides a number of statistical tables, most of which are helpful to support the author's often penetrating comments on what Latin America needs in order to counteract its educational deficiencies. It would provide a supplementary resource for students who wished to examine the subject more thoroughly.

Illich, Ivan, "The Futility of Schooling in Latin America", pp. 61-70 in Education and Development: Latin America and the Caribbean, edited by Thomas J. La Belle.

One of the leading iconoclasts about education and other aspects of the Latin American way of life attacks most of the bases upon which the educational system is established and foresees rather drastic consequences if they are not altered fundamentally. He provides a forthright challenge to most aspects of the educational system, but his alternatives, to the extent he offers them, may also evoke some questioning. The essay provides a good "alternative view", however.

Luna, José Ramón, "Community and Education", Américas, Vol. 24, Nos. 6-7, June-July, 1972, pp. 20-24.

An unusually apt descriptive account of what can be done for education through community action.

Latin American Documentation (LADOC), Education in Latin America (Washington, U.S. Catholic Conference, 1975), "Keyhole" Books, No. 11, 60 pp.

> Miscellaneous excerpts are provided here from a variety of authors concerned about both university and secondary education. Not unexpectedly, the emphasis is upon Catholic education. A strong note of negativism about what the United States Government has been trying to do in such places as El Salvador seems less understandable--even though it undoubtedly reflects the attitudes of a number of "concerned" North Americans.

Sanchez, Luis Alberto, "The University Reform Movement", Chapter 35, pp. 334-340 in Man, State and Society in Latin America (New York, Praeger Publishers, 1972), edited by Sheldon B. and Peggy K. Liss.

> The selection provides a good brief statement of the university reform movement that had its origins in 1918 in Argentina. The objectives of that influential effort and its relationship to politics are recounted. A concluding evaluation suggests that what has happened to the movement explains some of the fundamental problems of Latin America today.

Hennessy, Alistair, "University Students in National Politics", pp. 119-157 in The Politics of Conformity in Latin America (New York, Oxford University Press, 1967), edited by Claudio Veliz.

This is an excellent, thoughtful and comprehensive article which gives a rather complete review of the principal student movements and the situations with which they were intended to deal. The author has an interesting point of view regarding motivations of the movements, the influences they exert and the degree to which they bring out the weaknesses of the universities.

Silvert, K.H., "The University Student", Chapter 8, pp. 206-226 in Continuity and Change in Latin America (Stanford, Stanford University Press, 1964), edited by John J. Johnson.

Principally interesting for some of the statistical data that are provided, primarily from Argentina.

WAYS OF LIFE--FOOD AND COOKERY

For all too many Latin Americans the principal question about food is how to get enough of it for themselves and their families. Many efforts have been made in recent years, with some success, to produce more food and to find ways to make the food more nutritious Although famine of the kind that has struck Africa and Asia is not often present in even small sections of Latin America, the conditions of poverty that exist in city and country and the relative scarcity of good agricultural land in some regions make the task of obtaining daily sustenance a continuing preoccupation.

Nevertheless, food and its preparation have provided many distinctive characteristics to the way of life in the Americas since long before the arrival of the Europeans. As the readings below from J. Eric S. Thompson and Eric R. Wolf indicate, the production of food, beginning with corn, was so important that it was a central theme of religious and other rituals. Furthermore, many of the foods of the pre-Columbian period were introduced to Europe and became staples of the diets of the people there as well as in other parts of the world.

There are, of course, many cookbooks and parts of cookbooks that contain recipes for distinctive Latin American dishes. The readings noted below, however, were selected because they include descriptions of historical, traditional, or other aspects of what the people of Latin America eat and ways they put the ingredients together. That Mexico is the focus of most of these works reflects the fact that it is the part of Latin America of first interest to most North Americans when food is the subject.

Leonard, Jonathan Norton, Latin American Cooking (New York, Time-Life Books, 1968), Introduction, "The Melting Pot South of the Border", pp. 6-7, by Elizabeth Lambert Ortiz and Chapter I, "The Indians' Gift to the New World Larder", pp. 8-25, and other selections as desired.

> The entire book by Leonard is a colorfully illustrated tribute to the distinguishing qualities of food and cooking throughout Latin America, and the introductory sections indicated above seem almost certain to attract any but the most insensitive reader to perusal of other chapters. Leonard and his collaborators have presented in fascinating detail the story of the original American foods, their impact on the rest of the world, and the influence foods from other parts of the world had in this hemisphere.

In addition to the general essays, and those devoted to specific regions and food elements, many recipes are provided in the principal volume and separately.

Thompson, J. Eric S., Maya History and Religion (Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1970), Chapter 7, "The Maize God", pp. 282-291.

The selection is a portion of Thompson's chapter on "Lowland Maya Religion: the Major Gods". It brings out well the tremendous significance of corn (maize) to the pre-Columbian civilization of Middle America, a significance which has never been lost in many places.

Wolf, Eric R., Sons of the Shaking Earth (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1959), Chapter IV, "Rise of the Seed Planters", pp. 48-68.

Wolf's chapter focusses on food cultivation and the conditions that produced the staples of what is still the diet of many in Latin America--corn, beans, squash, peppers and other items that were found in the markets of the pre-Columbian Indians and are found in almost any village or city market in Latin America today.

Condon, Richard and Bennett, Wendy, The Mexican Stove, What to Put On It and In It (New York, Doubleday and Company, 1973), Introduction, "Traditions of Mexican Cuisine", pp. 3-41.

This is an often witty and entertaining historical background essay which suggests that "...Mexican food is still recognizable as existing for delectation today as it existed six thousand years ago". The reason for this, according to the authors, is that it is so superior "in the courtship of the senses" to other well-distributed foods.

Toor, Frances, Treasury of Mexican Folkways (New York, Crown Publishers, 1967), pp. 10-22.

The relatively brief section of this book devoted to foods concentrates on the importance of the tortilla and the foods that are "hot" or "cold".

Taylor, Barbara H., Mexico: Her Daily and Festive Breads (Claremont, California, Ocelot Press, 1972).

This book, which is devoted to only one element of the diet of the Mexican people, is valuable because of the manner in which, as a result of the author's intensive travels and studies, it relates the food she describes to the cultural and ethnic history of the people.

Ortiz, Elizabeth Lambert, The Complete Book of Mexican Cooking (New York, M. Evans and Company, 1965).

Although principally a book of recipes, this volume has particular interest because of the author's description of the ways in which

> she, a North American, persisted in exploring, in the market place and in historical volumes, the nature and uses of the principal ingredients of the recipes she tried.

Other books on cooking that include descriptive background comment include: Fergusson, Erna, Mexican Cookbook (Albuquerque, University of New Mexico Press, 1945), pp. 3-7; Mulvey, Ruth Watt and Alvarez, Luisa Maria, Good Food From Mexico (New York, Collier Books, 1962); Piper, Marjorie Ray, Sunset Mexican Cookbook (Mello Park, California, Lane Magazine and Book Company, 1969), pp. 4-15.

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Latin American enthusiasm for recreation and sports is legendary, and it is a major preoccupation of the press of the region. One visiting the area for the first time may begin his appreciation of the distinctiveness of Latin America in the world of sports upon learning that football--futbol--is soccer rather than the game played under that name in the U.S.A. Nor will it take him long to discover the degree of fanaticism that futbol can evoke--providing the spark for an outright war between El Salvador and Honduras in 1970; bringing together such masses of spectators that a stadium for 200,000 is often filled to capacity in Rio de Janeiro; serving as a diversion for thousands of would-be Péle's on any partially vacant lot in the scrubbiest of city slums. Politicians make themselves popular by demonstrating their emotional involvement with the local team and its players.

But it is not only football that contributes to making sports a significant part of the Latin American way of life. Almost every other sport has its ardent devotees, and more typically North American games such as baseball, basketball and even the North American variety of football has its participants and fans in some places. The family recreational outing is an institution of almost any reasonably agreeable Sunday throughout Latin America, and the Sunday bull fight is still popular in a number of cities.

In searching for reading materials to describe this important aspect of Latin American life, however, the present investigator has found very little of a general nature. Some anthologies include a selection or two on a specific item--such as the El Salvador-Honduras "football war" or the feat of the youth of Monterrey, Mexico in capturing the Little League Baseball title. Descriptions of a more general nature undoubtedly exist, but they have not been encountered in the course of a considerable search. Since the subject is one which should be dealt with in some way, it may be possible to arrange a session in which faculty members or students familiar with the contagion of sports in Latin America, preferably one or more Latin Americans, discuss the subject and describe some of the more popular recreational activities.

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Distinctive customs of Latin America in the use of personal and family names are also of essential importance to one who may visit the region or become involved with its people. Confusion, uncertainty and, at times, downright embarrassment can result from lack of familiarity with such usages as the inclusion of the mother's family name with that of the male side of the house. The following published studies provide detailed examinations of usages in this respect and should be consulted if available:

Gorden, Raymond L., Spanish Personal Names as Barriers to Communication Between Latin Americans and North Americans (Yellow Springs, Ohio, Antioch College, 1968).

Gosnell, Charles F., Spanish Personal Names: Principles Governing Their Formation and Use (New York, Blaine Ethridge reprint of H.W. Wilson Co., 1938).

Although reading in these studies would be rewarding, the subject is one which can often be dealt with best through oral explanations, preferably by one of Spanish or Latin American background. It is also an area in which customs are changing and practices have come to differ widely in various countries. The subject is well worthy of class discussion, with plenty of opportunity for questions.

INDIAN AND OTHER COMMUNITIES

The ways of Latin American living with which the above selections are concerned are generally those of the predominant Spanish or Portuguese speaking, creole or mestizo or mulatto peoples who prevail in the areas likely to be encountered by North Americans who travel to Latin America. However, communities of Indians or people of African descent exist in many places with no real involvement in the habits and customs of the majority. Such groups have been only slightly affected by cultures derived from the Iberian peninsula. These isolated groups have been studied for years by anthropologists, ethnologists and others. The distinctive ways of living of many of them have been described in great detail. Their almost complete separation from the predominant culture and from each other means that each has its own unique "way of life" and there is very little by way of generalization that could be written about them. In addition to the scholarly, detailed studies by academicians, more popular accounts of the customs and habits of one or another of these communities frequently appear in book form or in periodicals. Scarcely a year goes by, for example, during which the National Geographic Magazine does not carry an article or two about a community which has had little or no contact with civilization as it is known to the outside world.

No effort is made to present a complete list of reading suitable for this aspect of the subject. The following are illustrative examples of the kinds of writing that has been done:

Buechler, Hans C., and Judith Maria Buechler, *The Bolivian Aymara* (New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1971).

Foster, George M., *Empire's Children, The People of Tzintzuntzan* (Westport, Conn., Greenwood Press, 1973, originally published in 1948). See especially "From the Ethnographer's Notebook", pp. 273-282.

Foster, George M., *Tzintzuntzan, Mexican Peasants in a Changing World* (Boston, Little, Brown and Co., 1967).

Harner, Michael J., *The Jivaro: People of the Sacred Waterfalls* (Garden City, N.Y., Doubleday for the American Museum of Natural History, 1972).

Iwanska, Alicja, *Purgatory and Utopia: A Mazahua Indian Village of Mexico* (Cambridge, Massachusetts, Schenkman Publishing Company, 1971).

Kearny, Michael, *The Winds of Ixtepeji: World View in a Zapotec Town* (New York, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Inc., 1972).

Kloos. Peter, *The Maroni River Caribs of Surinam* (Assem, The Netherlands, Van Gorcum, 1971).

Leacock, Seth and Ruth Leacock, *Spirits of the Deep: A Study of an Afro-Brazilian Cult* (Garden City, N.Y., Doubleday for the American Museum of Natural History, 1972).

Meggers, Betty J., *Amazonia: Man and Culture in a Counterfeit Paradise* (Chicago, Aldine-Atherton, 1971).

McGee, W.J., *The Seri Indians of Bahia Kino and Sonora, Mexico* (Glorieta, New Mexico, Rio Grande Press, 1971).

Nash, June, *In the Eyes of the Ancestors: Beliefs and Behavior in a Maya Community* (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1970). Concerns tradition and custom in a Tzeltal community in southern Mexico.

Radin, Paul, *Indians of South America* (New York, Greenwood Press, 1969). Reprint of 1942 original.

Soustelle, Jacques, *The Four Suns: Reflections of an Ethnologist in Mexico* (New York, Grossman, 1970). Life and work among the Lacandons and Otomí.

Thompson, Richard A., *The Winds of Tomorrow, Social Change in a Maya Town* (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1974).

Vogt, Evon Zartman, *The Zinacantecos of Mexico: A Modern Maya Way of Life* (New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1970).

Wilbert, Johannes, *Folk Literature of the Warao Indians* (Los Angeles, Latin American Center of University of California, 1974). Folk tales that illuminate the lives of a tribal society that is found deep in the Orinocco delta.

Wilbert, Johannes, *Survivors of Eldorado: Four Indian Cultures of South America* (New York, Praeger Publishers, 1972). Concerns four tribes of Venezuela.

West, R.E., *Cultural Geography of the Modern Tarascan Area* (Washington D.C., Institute of Social Anthropology, Publication #7, The Smithsonian Institution, 1948).

NOTES ON SUPPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES
AND
SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON THEM

Supplementary activities to reinforce the reading and normal classroom sessions of an introductory course are available from many sources. Carefully chosen, they can add greatly to the zest for learning about Latin America. The suggestions that follow are based upon three years of experience in making arrangements for such a course and an interest that has continued for the intervening period. They do not presume to offer a complete catalogue of data on such activities or sources of information about them.

The best general presentation of suggestions in this area that I have encountered is the mimeographed handbook produced by Alfred Jamieson (no relation) entitled A Selective Annotated Guide to Materials on Latin America Suitable for Use at the Secondary Level. Although, as the title indicates, the Guide was prepared for teaching at the secondary level, most of its suggestions would be helpful in organizing an introductory course for a university, community college, adult education or other group which might be encouraged to learn more about Latin America. The Jamieson Guide is prepared on an interdisciplinary basis, and has an especially valuable section on audio-visual and mixed-media materials, including film strips, posters, prints, maps, records, transparencies and films. It was produced in 1971 as a project of the Center for International Programs and Comparative Studies of the University of the State of New York, Albany, New York, 12224.

The categories into which this section is divided are: "Films and Other Audio Visual Material", "Printed Items", "Special Lectures and Classroom

Presentations", and "Organizations" that are good sources for supplementary assistance.

FILMS AND OTHER AUDIO VISUAL MATERIAL

Jane M. Loy's Latin America: Sights and Sounds, A Guide to Motion Pictures and Music for College Courses (Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP), Publication No. 5, 1973) is an indispensable tool for the selection of films for use with an introductory course. It includes thorough evaluations of many films and a carefully discriminating selection of both recommended and non-recommended films. Equally important is the precise manner of indicating where the films may be obtained, as well as commentary on the principal producers of films on Latin America, such as the Land Tenure Center at the University of Wisconsin, commercial producers, and "third world" sources. Even though published as recently as 1973, the Loy booklet includes some films that are already becoming dated or just worn out, and the quite rapid production of new films on Latin America that now seems to be under way would make a new edition of this work additionally helpful.

The most difficult problems in arranging a supplementary film program for an introductory course are locating prints that are obtainable according to a fixed schedule and scheduling the films to conform as nearly as possible to the subject matter being considered in the course. There is an advantage in being located close enough to a film library, such as those maintained at a number of state universities, thus making it possible to go in person to view the films and make preliminary arrangements. This is more difficult for commercially produced films, some of which are not available through such film libraries, but there are several centers from which information can be obtained. In addition to the problem of discovering and evaluating particularly useful films, the most difficult obstacle to arranging a program stems from the fact that some of the best films are only available for sale, and the budgets under which most introductory courses must operate preclude such access.

Although consideration is given here primarily to the use of films as an adjunct to the introductory course, a recently published booklet from the Latin American Studies program of the University of California describes the results obtained in offering an entire course on Latin America based upon the showing of films. Latin America, A Filmic Approach, by Carlos Cortes and Leon Campbell, presents the pros and cons of such an approach. It was printed in 1975 and is available from The Latin American Studies Program, University of California, Riverside, California, 92502.

There are many different sources for slides, transparencies and the like that can be used to supplement reading and the classroom discussion. Many of these are listed in the Jamieson work mentioned above. In my experience, however, slides that are not based upon the actual experience of the person presenting them are not likely to inspire much interest. Given the large number of students and faculty members who are either Latin Americans or North Americans who have actually lived for a time in Latin America, almost every community in which an introductory course is given is likely to produce one or two persons who can be invited to describe places or experiences at first hand and illuminate the discussion with slides. Here again, however, it is probably advantageous to arrange a "preview" if possible.

PRINTED ITEMS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY USE

Because of the often spasmodic treatment of Latin America in the normal day-to-day North American press and periodicals, it is advisable to inform students of the availability of regular sources of more complete information on developments in that area, as well as to be alert to the special treatment that the responsible press and periodicals at times give to certain countries or problems.

Of the periodicals devoted exclusively to Latin America, the following seem to me most useful:

The Times of the Americas. Published bi-weekly in Washington, D.C. Write %The Latin American Service, 304 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C., 20005.

Latin America. Published weekly throughout the year by Latin American Newsletters, Ltd., 6 and 7 New Bridge St., London, EC4V 6HR, England. This is the most thorough, up-to-date source of current information. It is quite expensive by air mail, but libraries should be encouraged to obtain it. Also available through the Latin American Service, (see above).

Latin American Economic Report. Can be obtained from same sources as Latin America.

Américas, the monthly publication of the Organization of American States. As indicated earlier in this Manual, Américas is a delightfully constructed, excellently edited, beautifully illustrated, serious journal that deserves the attention of all who wish to know more about Latin America. It is available from the General Secretariat, Organization of American States, 19th and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20006.

There are, of course, numerous other sources of either scholarly or specialized information about Latin America. A few of these are:

Hispanic American Historical Review, Duke University Press, P.O. Box 6697, College Station, Durham, N.C., 27708.

Latin American Research Review, a publication of the Latin American Studies Association, Box 13362, University Station, Gainesville, Florida, 32601.

Newsletter, Latin American Studies Association; available to members of LASA and by separate subscription at the same address as the Latin American Research Review.

Although not likely to be of great interest to the introductory student, these and other such publications can be sources of useful information to the course organizer.

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Bibliographies of works on Latin America, some annotated, appear from time to time, and it is advisable for the course organizer to use these, and reviews in the journals mentioned above to keep up with the literature in the field. First and foremost, of course, is the multi-volumed Handbook of Latin American Studies prepared for the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division of the Library of Congress and published by the University of Florida Press. Others include:

Dorn, Georgette M., Latin America, An Annotated Bibliography of Paperback Books (Washington, Library of Congress, 1971). An invaluable source; a new edition is in preparation.

Harding, Colin and Roper, Christopher, Latin American Review of Books (London, Latin American Review of Books, Ltd., 1973). Although projected as a continuing publication, no subsequent volume has been received; the 1973 edition contains thoughtful bibliographic notes on some of the most noteworthy recent publications.

Mitchell, Glen H., Some Sources of Current Information on Latin America (mimeographed, 1969). Produced as a source of supplementary information for a course being given by the compiler at the University of New Mexico, the list has much valuable information, not only on printed sources, but the addresses of organizations and offices concerned with Latin America.

Pariseau, Earl J. (Editor), *Latin America: An Acquisition Guide For Colleges and Public Libraries*. Publication No. 7 of the Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs, (CLASP).

Vivó, Paquito (Compiler), *Latin America: A Selected List of Sources* (Washington, The Latin American Service, 1972). This booklet includes not only a list of periodical publications, but of agencies and organizations which could be sources of information.

Note should also be taken of the custom of the magazine, *Current History*, to publish about once each year an entire issue devoted to Latin America, with articles by specialists on both developments in general and within the different countries.

Printed information on specific Latin American countries is available in various forms that might be useful for more detailed examination of one or more of them. For general summaries of historical and cultural background, the "Image" series published by the Organization of American States--*Image of Chile*, *Image of Costa Rica*, etc.--is excellent. For current political and economic aspects, the *Background Notes* on each Latin American country, published by the Department of State and available through the Office of Media Services, Department of State, Washington, D.C., 20520 and the Government Printing Office are thorough, up-to-date and reasonably objective. For more complete historical background on the respective countries--to the mid-1960's--Hubert Herring's *A History of Latin America* has yet to be surpassed.

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Finally, there are the publications of the Latin American Centers that are now to be found in many universities throughout the U.S.A. and the regional associations of Latin Americanists. The following offer examples of printed sources of value to the organizer of a course on Latin America from such centers:

> New Directions in the Teaching and Research of Latin America, Proceedings of the Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies, Vol. 2, 1973, Monterey, California. The Proceedings of this regional association are apparently published regularly. That cited here is of unusual interest.

> Knowlton, Robert J. and Price, Joedd, Essays on Teaching in Latin American Studies, Special Study No. 2 of the Center for Latin America of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, May, 1974.

SPECIAL LECTURES AND CLASSROOM PRESENTATIONS

The organizer of the Introduction to Latin America course will find it helpful to call upon outside lecturers or arrange other kinds of special presentations in addition to showing films. A survey of resources that may be locally available often produces quite surprising results. Since the course, to achieve one of its basic goals, must be interdisciplinary, it is essential to locate talent in several fields that may be available on the faculty or within the community. In larger universities, of course, the number of specialists may outnumber the needs, and a process of selection will be necessary. By no means all of those who are academic specialists, however, are adept at the kinds of meaningful generalization that is essential to the success of the introductory course.

In smaller universities and colleges, or in communities where relatively few Latin American specialists are to be found, it may be necessary to cast the net more widely. Unanticipated resources may be uncovered among faculty members, students, and members of the community from which excellent class sessions can be arranged. In our own experience in northwest Wisconsin, for example, we found a member of the Music Department with an intense interest in percussion instruments from Central America. This had led him to familiarity with--and a collection of--such instruments that made his leadership of one of the sessions of the class on Latin American music memorable to the students. A number of our students had lived for half a year or more in Latin America--one for a time in a _favela_ in Rio de Janeiro--and they were quite prepared to talk about what they had experienced and exchange views about it with students from Latin America. A prominent local lawyer proved to be a great-grandson of the Colombian, Francisco de Paula Santander, and he quite readily agreed to give a lecture on the unusual family background.

Depending upon the location, it may be possible to invite experts, either Latin American or North American, for regular or extraordinary class sessions. This can be done with the assistance of Latin Americanist members of other faculties, often through regional associations. Although budgetary considerations could keep the number of those who can be invited to a minimum, there may well be Latin American participants in exchange programs undertaken by the Department of State, the Agency for International Development, or the private foundations who are travelling in or near the vicinity. It is useful, for example, to arrange to receive the list of foreign visitors who are in the United States under official auspices which is available from the Office of International Visitors Programs of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State. Although that list is helpful, this remains an area in which a thorough clearing house of information is very much needed.

Since one of the purposes of the introductory course is to present differing points of view on aspects of the Latin American scene, consideration might well be given to arranging for the presentation at a single session of at least two viewpoints of subjects of current interest. Panels of two or three faculty members or students discussing the pros and cons of either a fundamental interpretation of Latin America or a question of contemporary interest can bring increased class participation.

ORGANIZATIONS PRIMARILY CONCERNED WITH LATIN AMERICA

In his booklet, Latin America, A Selected List of Sources, Paquito Vivó lists 137 organizational units which have complete or partial concern with Latin America. Since the list includes all the Washington embassies of the Latin American countries and quite a few of the National Ministries of Finance or Economic Development, the selection of organizations seems likely to have been based more on the existence of the units than upon an actual testing of their helpfulness. Because addresses are given in each case, however, the list can be useful to one organizing an introductory course as an indication of organizations from which it may be possible to obtain supplementary data or assistance.

The list which follows is based upon demonstrated response to queries for information or other kinds of assistance in conducting an introductory course, as well as upon the usefulness of the information received. There are undoubtedly a number of other public or private organizations that can be counted upon to provide the kind of help that may be needed. It should be noted that fees of one sort or another, such as membership charges, periodical subscriptions, the cost of books, etc., are usually involved.

CENTERS OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

The Directory of Latin American Studies Programs and Faculty in the United States, compiled by Margo Smith under the auspices of the Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP) provides a thorough guide to the considerable number of such centers throughout the country. One or more of these centers is almost certain to be a nearby source of information and assistance to the organizer of an introductory course. The centers receiving financial support from the U.S. Government, under the Language and Area Centers Studies program, were reduced in 1973 to those at the University of Texas, the University of California at Los Angeles, Tulane University, the University of Florida, the University of New Mexico and the University of Wisconsin, although more are likely to be added under the current program. Centers receiving such financial assistance are under specific injunction that their activities include assistance to other institutions, groups and the community in general, with the purpose of strengthening the study of Latin America and its people. Without endeavoring to assess the results of this program in general, I can record the splendid support given to our program at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire through the Center for Latin America at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Assistance in obtaining and coordinating the appearances of speakers, advice and some financial assistance in acquiring suitable supplementary materials, and other kinds of help were forthcoming. The continuing activities of the Milwaukee Center offer a fine example of the benefits of collaboration, and it is to be hoped that the same kind of cooperative assistance is being provided in other places.

Some of the university centers concentrate their activities in special fields. The Land Tenure Center located at the University of Wisconsin-Madison has been concerned for many years with problems of land ownership and control--at first in Latin America and now world-wide--and the Center for Latin American Studies of the University of Pittsburg has focussed attention on Cuban studies. These are but two examples of special interests on the part of centers throughout the United States.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization of American States, General Secretariat, Division of Publication Services, Washington, D.C., 20006. The OAS issues a Catalogue of Publications from time to time, and also provides special services. There are also a number of other Inter-American official organizations connected in one form or another to the OAS, such as the Inter-American Statistical Institute, the Inter-American Indian Institute, the Inter-American Commission of Women, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, The Pan American Health Organization, and others.

Inter-American Development Bank, 800 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C., 20577. The bank is alive and vigorous despite rumors of the death of the Alliance for Progress. As a principal instrument of financial backing to Latin American development the bank can provide reams of statistical information and other technical data on the constructive side of Latin America today. The monthly I.D.B. News and the Annual Report are examples.

Pan American Development Foundation, 1725 K Street, N.W., Suite 1409, Washington, D.C., 20006. The PADF is a non-profit organization affiliated with the OAS with direction from both the public and private sectors. Its Annual Report contains interesting data on accomplishments that can be achieved by such cooperation. The Foundation also administers the distribution of films and film strips produced by the OAS.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ENTITIES

The following organizations and units are most likely to be helpful regarding their activities in Latin America:

Department of State--Public Affairs Adviser, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs or the respective country directors; Office of Public Programs and Office of Media Services, Bureau of Public Affairs; Office of Inter-American Programs, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Washington, D.C., 20520.

The Peace Corps, 806 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C., 20025.

The Inter-American Foundation, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Rosslyn, Virginia, 22209.

PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS

Latin American Studies Association, Secretariat, Box 13362, University Station, Gainesville, Florida, 32604. There are also a number of regional associations of persons concerned with Latin American affairs, one for almost every part of the country. Some moves are being made to bring these into a closer relationship with LASA, at least by providing for common membership. Meanwhile, information can undoubtedly be obtained about the association in your area from Latin Americanists with whom you come in contact. For example, that for Wisconsin and surrounding states is the North Central Council of Latin-Americanists, with its secretariat at the Center for Latin America, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Some other such organizations are:

Center for Inter American Relations, 680 Park Avenue, New York, New York, 10021.

Council for the Americas, 680 Park Avenue,
New York, N.Y., 10021.

National Association of Partners of the Americas, (NAPA), Incorporated, 2001 S Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C., 20009.

Division for Latin America, United States Catholic Conference, Box 6066, Washington,
D.C., 20005.

Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities (LASPAU), Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Conference on Latin American History, Secretariat,
Center for Latin America, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53201.

These are but a few of the private and semi-private organizations that concern themselves with Latin America. They range widely in purpose and political attitudes, but it is almost certain that an organizer of an introductory course can locate several which could be of advantage to the program of studies and events he seeks to arrange. Perhaps the best source of continuing information, especially on the academic centers for Latin American studies, is the Newsletter of the Latin American Studies Association which is available to members of the association or by separate subscription.

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